THE HINDOO PATRIOT

With which is incorporated the Indian Field.

REGISTERED No. 44.

PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY.

VOLUME XXV. NUMBER 48.

CALCUTTA:—MONDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1878.

Per Annum in Advance.
TOWN.....11-8.
MOFUSSIL.....13-4.

THE WEEK.

MONDAY, 2ND DECEMBER.

A HINDUSTANI has contributed to the last number of the *Bengal Magazine* an article on the career of the late Raja Dukhinaranjna Mookerjea. As an estimate of the public life of a Bengali from the pen of a Hindusthani, this article has a peculiar interest in our eyes. But the picture of the closing days of the Raja which the writer gives is certainly lamentable, but he attributes his misery to his want of faith in Christianity. To the jaundiced eye every thing is yellow, but we believe that if the writer had known that the Raja was from his early youth subject to occasional fits of mental alienation, he would not have thus blackened the memory of one, whom the Prince of Christian missionaries in India, the late Dr. Duff, delighted to honor.

THE SAYING is, put spirit within to bring spirit without. But Sir Wilfrid Lawson's utterances seem to confound this saying The London *Examiner* says: "Speaking at Longtown, near Carlisle, Sir Wilfrid, made, even for him, a witty and seasonable speech. "It had made his blood boil when he thought that the great name of England had been used in the last few months to sustain the slave mart and the harem." Many people asked, "Why did Lord Beaconsfield and Lord Salisbury both go to the Congress? But that never puzzled him a bit. He knew well enough that it was because they durst not trust one another out of their sight." "A hit a hit, a palpable hit," Sir Wilfrid, and many have you made in your time. And, marvel of marvels, all on cold water!

THE LONDON EXAMINER has again changed hands. According to the London Correspondent of the *Indian Daily News* it has been purchased by Count D'Avigdor. Count D'Avigdor is a gentleman well known in London society, and he is, with the assistance of a sporting and an army friend, editing the paper himself. He is a conservative in politics, and hence the whilom Radical *Examiner* has suddenly become a Tory print. Lord Roseberry had only been the proprietor of the *Examiner* for a few months ere he disposed of it to Count D'Avigdor, but Mr. P. A. Taylor, M.P., owned it (and regularly lost £2,000 a year by doing so!) for several years. We should be sorry if the *Examiner* should go down, for it takes a strong and healthy interest in India.

A FRENCH chemist is said to have succeeded in producing a paint with which to illuminate the numbers of street doors at night. Figures traced with it shine so as to be read through the most profound darkness; and the preparation of the compound is said to be simple, inexpensive, and not injurious.

ACCORDING TO Mr. W. M. Preece, the British Post-Office Electrician, the telephone has not yet found much favor in England. It bids fair, he says, to be of use in some branches of telegraphy, but its progress has been disappointingly small. Its effects are feeble. It is too sensitive for practical use on existing lines. It requires complete quietude, not only in the air about it, but in the wires conveying its signals, and its employment has been checked by the outrageous terms demanded.

IN THE presence of the Grand Duke and Duchess of Saxe-Coburg and the Grand Duke Alexis of Russia, the infant daughter of the Duke and Duchess of Edingburgh was baptised in the Palace of their Royal Highness, and received the names of Alexandra Louise Olga Victoria.

THE DEATH is announced of Edward Henty, aged 68 years, the earliest of the three founders of the colony of Victoria He landed at Portland Bay in November, 1834, with his brother, and the two were the very first founders of the now wealthy colony. Associated with him in the work of colonization were Messrs. Batman and Faulkner, the former the first colonizer of Port Philip Bay, and the latter the founder of Melbourne. Mr. Henty had sat in the Colonial Lower House, and his brother, now in England, was a few years ago at the head of the Tasmania Ministry.

TUESDAY, 3RD DECEMBER.

THE SECOND son of the Crown Prince of Germany is about to start on a voyage around the world on board a German corvette. His Royal Highness may visit India.

IN GERMANY 50,000 acres of land are devoted to raising tobacco. The Government derives about $350,000 revenue a year from the product, the tax being about 50 cents per hundred weight. The duty of $3 per hundred weight on tobacco imported in the leaf, $8.25 on that imported in other forms, and $15 on imported cigars yields about $3,000,000 annually.

A PLAGUE of locusts has appeared in the Central American States, and the crops in Salvador, Honduras, Costa Rica, and Nicaragua have been almost entirely destroyed. The land has been turned into a complete wilderness. The exportation of cereals and vegetable produce has been prohibited, and the whole population has been engaged in destroying the insects, men, women, and children alike turning out into the fields for the purpose. The Government of Costa Rica has recommended the planting of potatoes, which are said to be proof against the attacks of the locusts.

THE CELEBRATED German geographer, Dr. Petermann, died at Gotha. He was born at Bleicherede, in 1822, and in early life attached himself to the Geographical Academy at Potsdam. While there he became acquainted with Humboldt, for whose work on Central Asia he prepared the map in 1848. In the task of map making, in writing geographical essays, and in the conduct of his well-known magazine devoted to his favourite study, Petermann's life was passed, in his efforts to cultivate an interest in geographical discovery extending far beyond his own land. In England he was well known, and had many friends. He took great interest in Arctic and African exploration, as was recently shown by his writings in reference to the voyage of the Alert and Discovery, and Mr. H. M. Stanley's travels in Africa. It was Petermann who suggested the Missions of Barth, Overweg, and Vegel; and it was he who organized the Prussian North Polar-Expedition in 1865-8.

ANOTHER INDIAN pilgrim has passed away. Mr. A. R. Young is dead. He was for many years Secretary to the Bengal Government, Home Secretary, and latterly Foreign Secretary. He was a man of moderate abilities, but he did his work thoroughly.

THE DIRECTOR-GENERAL of the Post Offices in India has ordered that packets of fruit trees, bulbs, seed, &c., need not be open at the ends, but may be sent in closed covers with a written description outside of the contents of the parcel. The exposure of plants and bulbs to the air often causes much injury to them, and the American plan now adopted is a great improvement. The maximum length of a packet is to be two feet, and the ordinary parcel rates will be charged.

A DISCOVERY which may perhaps be of some importance to this country, has just been made in America. It is that good sugar can be made from the stalks of Indian-corn. The matter is considered of such general interest that the Government of the United States has taken the matter up, and the Agricultural Department is carrying out experiments to determine whether the manufacture on a large scale would be commercially profitable.

WEDNESDAY, 4TH DECEMBER.

THE TIMES has the following on the proposed purchase of the East India Railway by the Government of India:

"It was stated in the city this afternoon that the Indian Government has decided to take over the East Indian Railway next year. According to the original contract, the Government has the right to purchase this railway on the 15th of February next, and it appears that right will be exercised. What the terms of purchase are has not transpired, but they are stated to be fair towards the company. This is the first time that the Indian Government has decided to exercise its right of purchase, the time for doing so in the case of the Great Indian Peninsular Railway having already expired. According to the contract the shares have to be taken at their mean market value in London during the three years preceding the date of purchase, but the Government has the option of giving an annuity instead of paying a gross sum of money, and it is probable that the payment will take this form, as the lease of the company would in any event expire in 74 years time, when the property would revert absolutely to the State. This fact ought to be taken into account in the price to be paid, since the lease is fully one-fourth expired, but no provision is made for that in the contract. The rate of interest to be used in calculating the annuity is 'to be determined by the average rate of interest during the preceding two years received in London upon public obligations of the Honourable East India Company, *i. e.*, of the India Government.'

WE ARE SORRY to learn from the *Civil and Military Gazette* that great difficulties are felt at Jacobabad in pushing on the troops to Quetta owing to the want of camel carriage, and that complaints are general that the animals supplied are very inferior. Many of them being unfit for work from sore backs, It is said that there is not a regiment or battery, which does not require some 30 or 40 camels more to make up its full equipment. The Horse Artillery, Sappers, and a Company of the 60th Rifles were unable to march on the 27th ultimo on account of this paucity of camels.

ACCORDING to Mr. Bickes, who claimed to base statistics on more than seventy million observations, there are more boys born every year than girls. The excess of males over females at the time of birth is, in Europe, on an average, in the proportion of 106 to 100. In Great Britain the average is 104. 75 to 100. Yet the statistics of the United Kingdom in 1871 showed an excess of 892,088 females over males; viz. 594,398 in England and Wales; 153,732 in Scotland; 131764 in Ireland and 12,164 in the Channel Islands and the Isle of Man. Supposing that very male were married on coming to man's estate there would still remain *nearly nine hundred thousand* women doomed to enforced celibacy in the United Kingdom. As Willie Shakespeare said, England is the greatest nunnery in the world.

WE ARE GLAD to learn that the Government of India has exonerated Mr. McMinn from the charges brought against him by Sir George Couper. We hope equal justice will be done to Mr. Wyer.

MR. M. M. BOSE, brother of Mr. A. M. Bose, Barrister-at-law, has passed the Examination of the Edinburgh Royal College of Physicians and that of the Glasgow College of Surgeons. He studied homœopathy in America.

AT THE Cambridge Union, on the 29th October, Mr. A. Strachey proposed that "This house approves the recent policy of Lord Lytton towards Afghanistan." There was a long debate on the motion which was ultimately carried by 85 to 44 votes. What relationship does Mr. A. Strachey bear to the brothers Strachey?

WE ARE REQUESTED to mention that during the month of November 1878 (from the 16th to 30th instant) eight thousand six hundred and eight persons visited the Indian Museum. Of Natives there were 7,502 males and 767 females, and of Europeans 278 males and 61 females. The daily average of visitors was 573.

ATOOL BEHARI MULLICK has been tried on a charge of murder for the second time and convicted. He has been sentenced to be hanged. The Judge Mr. Wilson in passing the sentence said, he could see nothing, either, in the condition "he was in—his state of inebriation—that could be pleaded in extenuation of his henious crime. He had no alternative therefore, but to pass upon him the sentence of death."

THURSDAY 5TH DECEMBER.

WE HAVE received the following letter from Dacca:

Now that the Tanghi Bridge is completed we cannot but remember with mournful reverence the name of its worthy donor the late Raja Kallynarain Roy Bahadur. It was his long cherished desire to see the Bridge complete but providence ordained otherwise. We should also here mention the name of the worthy officer who constructed the bridge Though a youngster in the service Babu Rajendralaul Sircar a passed student of the Calcutta C. E. College showed an untiring zeal and activity in its construction. He ought to get thanks from the authorities.

The scarcity of Dacca is daily increasing. In some places rice is sold at the rate of 8 seers a rupee. The well known Koondoo Babus have taken an active part in the relief operations. Your correspondent of the last issue should have as well mentioned the name of Nawab Abdool Gunny Mia, for it was he who first sold rice at the reduced price of 16 seers a rupee in his own bazaar. Had it not been for these charitable gentlemen there would have been a regular famine in some parts of Dacca. All other zamindars should follow their noble example. We especially look to Coomar Rajendranarun Roy Bahadur the son of the late Raja Kallynaran Roy Bahadur of Bhowal, whose spirit of charity was well known throughout East Bengal.

ANOTHER DACCA CORRESPONDENT asks that while all other Dacca officials have been transferred to other districts, why is Mr. Lyall still kept on in that district? He says that Mr. Lyall has been in that district since 1862 or 1863.

A CORRESPONDENT writes :

"I request you just to take a little trouble, and see the *India Gazette* of the 16th instant, where you will find one Mr. C. D. Fletcher "appointed to the P. W. D. (of course)" on probation, as an accountant 3rd Grade, and posted to the Western Rajputana State Railway." Now, Sir, can you say what this new appointment, in a higher grade, means. The candidate must possess some extraordinary merits for this consideration. But then, was there, in the Department, nobody, in the lower grade deserving of promotion, to whom justice could be done by giving him a lift if the appointment was actually necessary?

A CORRESPONDENT thus writes about matters educational :

Among the whole body of school-masters in the Bengal Education Department there are only *seven* men who have received the Director's commendation in his last annual report. That means that the rest are either a worthless lot, or that they have not done their work in a way which the Director approves. The Director does not tell us anything about the number of school masters actually in the service, or we could have formed some idea of the proportion of the good to the bad. There are about 37 districts directly under the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal and we shall suppose that there are on an average 9 men in each school Zilla or Collegiate in these districts. The total number of school-masters under the Bengal Director of Public Instruction would thus amount to 333; that is to say, there are only *two* men out of every hundred that appear to have done their work satisfactorily.—If this be the actual state of things, the sooner our schools are closed, the better for all parties concerned.

Mr. Croft seems to have based his commendation principally on the result of the last University Entrance Examination. Adopting the *merit mark* principle introduced by Mr. Woodrow he thus assigns the position of the best schools under him :

Hare	..	94	Patna	...	... 29
Hindu	...	73	Midnapur	...	... 26
Sanskrit	...	43	Madrassa	...	... 23
Hughli	...	39	Berhampur	...	... 22
Hughli Branch	...	35	Maimansing	..	... 22
Dacca	...	33	Utherpara	...	... 22
Krishnagar	...	31	Birbhum	...	.. 22
			Barisal	...	... 20

It is noteworthy, that only *four* masters belonging to the *last four* schools, and these among the others have received praise, and not *one* among the rest has even so much as his name mentioned in the Director's report. We mean to ask Mr. Croft in all seriousness, what have the poor and hard working men of the Hindu and Hare Schools as well as those of the Collegiate schools at Hughli, Dacca, Krishnagur, Patna, Midnapur, Madrissa, and Berhampur done that they should be thus ignored, though, most of them have, by his own shewing, shown results that are superior to what the teachers of his own favored schools, have done?

The Lieutenant-Governor has, in his own Resolution, embodied whole passages from Mr. Croft's report. Does that mean that Mr. Croft has had something to do with the Resolution itself?

Is there any principle upon which the Director proceeds in awarding his praises? We have looked very carefully in to the report but we dont see there is any. Mr. Croft, philosopher as he is, is like any other mortal a bundle of prejudices and prepossessions. Here is an instance in point. One of his *favored few*, we shall call him A, was last year in charge of a Zilla School somewhere but is not now there—The former school did badly in *English* at the last Entrance Examination but Mr. Croft feels it his duty to support his protege and therefore says that he is an excellent English scholar. That means that if a teacher is known to the Director to be strong in any subject it is no discredit to him if his school fails in that subject But this is not all. The Inspector of the Division to which A, Mr. Croft's man, now belongs does not think he is one of those deserving of praise and therefore omits A's name from the list of deserving officers given by him. But Mr. Croft cannot allow this, and so puts in his name as one of whom the Magistrate of the district speaks well—which means, that though your own departmental superior does not think much of you, you all are safe if a civilian is at your back And this very A be it known was in charge of another school elsewhere which school Mr. Croft says has improved greatly under its present Head Master—evidently meaning thereby that it had gone down under A but is now looking up. So this very A is the subject of so much concern to Mr. Croft.

One word more. The Inspector of the Eastern Circle names his own Head Writer as deserving of praise in his Annual Report. We might well ask what next and next? In a report on the work of *school-masters* and *Inspectors* praise is bestowed on a *writer*. What an idea!!

WE THANK the Eastern Bengal Railway Company for a copy of the new passenger time-table, which will come into force from the 2nd proximo.

WE HAVE received the prospectus of a new paper to be started in Bombay entitled the *Bombay Review and Indian Advertizer*. We hope it will take the place of the *Bombay Saturday Review*.

A NEW PAPER is projected from Poona. It will be called the *Deccan Star*. The projector says in the prospectus :

The oppressive Vernacular Press Act has rendered the existence of an unbiased independent Vernacular-Journal a practical impossibility. An Anglo-Vernacular Journal too has with it the *venom* of the vernacular. This circumstance has brought upon the necessity of an English Journal and the *Deccan Star* is intended to supply this *desideratum*.

This paper will take the place of the *Kirun*. We wish it every success.

FRIDAY, 6TH DECEMBER.

THE ATHENÆUM says that in future Sanskrit is to be accepted, instead of Greek for the previous examination at Cambridge in the case of under-graduates from Eastern countries. These have hitherto lost much time in learning Greek after going to Cambridge and so have hindered their University course only to acquire the rudiments of a language, far less useful to them subsequently than Sanskrit. This is a move in the right direction.

It is stated that several Bengali ladies have applied to the Director of Public Instruction for permission to read medical science at the Campbell Medical School. Who are these ladies?

AN ENGLISH paper thus compresses the whole Afghanistan question into the limits of a nursery rhyme :

There was an old man at Cabul,
Made our Chamberlain look like a fool ;
Said he to Sir Nev'lle
"You may go to the devil,
But you're not coming into Cabul."

THE BEHAR HERALD reports the following amusing case :

The case for the prosecution is that the prisoner came to the house of one Jalal Teli, witness on the part of the prosecution, and gave out that he was his son-in-law, who had gone to Mauritius long ago. There were at first some suspicions as to his identity, on account of a greater darkness of his colour, but he apparently succeeded in removing these suspicions, by causing a belief, that the greater darkness was owing to the effects of seawater. The prisoner was then taken into the family by Jalal Teli as his son-in-law, and he acted the son-in-law for two days when on the third day he made himself scarce with some money belonging to the poor man. The prisoner is now awaiting his trial under two counts viz ;—rape and false personation.

Whatever might be the course of the law we cannot deny that the man played the part of the son-in-law most cleverly.

THE SAME PAPER says that the Maharaja of Bettiah, has dispensed with the services of his Manager, Mr. Rochfort, and intends to appoint Rajah Shiva Proshad C.S.I, the late Inspector of Schools Benares, as his Manager.

THE RAJAS of Terhi and Punna have offered to place their troops at the disposal of the Government for active service.

WE ARE authorised to state that the reports of differences between the Home and Indian Governments in regard to the course of action to be taken on receipt of the Amir's reply of the 6th October to the Viceroy's letter are entirely without foundation. We refer to reports which were telegraphed to England early last month and appeared in leading English papers received by this mail. It is distinctly untrue that any protest was ever made by the Indian Government against the decision of the Cabinet that an ultimatum should be sent to the Amir before the final declaration of hostilities.

IT APPEARS from the letter of a correspondent from Sarun that the establishment of the Northern Bengal State Railway is to be reduced to make the expenditure balance with the income. This is a move in the right direction.

PUBNA had been deprived of the services of a Sub-Judge, but we are glad to learn that a Subordinate Judge has been lately sanctioned for this district.

WE ARE exceedingly glad to announce that His Highness the Maharaja Holkar has been blessed with a grandson, who is the first child of Prince Sivajee Row Holkar, the eldest son of the Maharajah.

SATURDAY, 7TH DECEMBER.

WE HEAR that two Russian officers with one Doctor and thirty Cossacks up to the time of very recent reports were still at Kabul.

WE ARE INFORMED that the ultimatum to the Amir was delivered at Jamrud on the morning of the 2nd November, to Faiz Mahommad Khan, whose receipt for it was taken on that day. It must therefore have been delivered to the Amir at the latest on the seventh or the eighth, the usual time of transit by post being four days. Allowing five days for return journey the time given to the Amir for consideration was not less than seven or eight days.

MAHAMMAD HYAT KHAN C. S. I. Assistant Commissioner will be appointed to special political duty in the direction of Kurrum.

HIS HIGHNESS the Maharaja of Bharutpore has offered to send a regiment of his excellent Jat Cavalry to join the contingent for the frontier. It will be remembered that His Highness is closely allied in marriage with the House of Pattialla

SIR W. J. HERSCHLL Bart. Magistrate and Collector, 1st Grade, Bengal, has been permitted to resign the Bengal Civil Service. Has Sir William accounted for his neglect to submit his annual administration report of Hooghly for 1876 before his departure for England?

THE SECRETARY OF STATE has approved of Act No. XIV. of 1878, an act to assimilate certain powers of the local Governments of the North Western Provinces and Oudh.

THERE WERE 473 deaths in Calcutta during the week ending 30th November last of which 236 were from fever, 65 from bowel complaints, 34 from cholera, 2 from small-pox, 3 from accidents and suicide, 26 from tetanus, 11 from asthma and 96 from other causes. Amongst these there were 46 infants 15 days old and younger, 27 between one year and 15 days old, and 77 persons 60 years old and upwards. The mortality among non-Asiatics and mixed races was 17.

WE TAKE the following from the last literary circular of Messrs. Thacker Spink and Co. :

We take the following list of forthcoming publications, interesting to residents in India, from the *Athenæum* : *The Life of Yakoob Bey Amir of Kashgar* by Demetrius C. Boulger. *Sport and Work on the Nepaul Frontier ; or, Twelve years' Sporting Reminiscences of an Indian Planter* by Maori. *Warren Hastings : a Biography*, by Capt. L. J, Trotter, *Military Life and Hunting Adventures in India* by the late Lieut.-Col. T. G. Fraser, edited by Col. G. B. Malleson. *The Arabic Manual* by Prof. E. H. Palmer. *A Turkish Manual* by Capt. C. F. Mackenzie. *The Bustan of Sadi* a literal translation, by Capt. Wilberforce Clarke R E. Major Raverty will shortly publish the *English Afghan Dictionary*, to which he gave much time a few years ago, but laid aside for want of support.

A new work by Col Prejevalsky, called *From Kulja across Tain-Shan to Lob-Nor*, translated by Mr. E. Delmar Morgan, with notes and introduction, by Sir Douglas Forsyth, will shortly be published.

In reviewing General Coxe's "*The Punjab and North-Western Frontier of India*," the *Examiner* says : "Readers desirous of making themselves acquainted with the character and history of the Frontier Tribes, with the questions at issue as regards the reconstruction of the frontier, and with the story of our relations with the Amir of Cabul, can hardly do better than consult the short but comprehensive and interesting work before us."

The admirable series of sketches that have lately appeared in the *Home News* from the pen of Mr. T. H. S. Escott under the heading of '*Pillars of the Empire*' are about to be published in a seprrate volume by Messrs. Chapman and Hall.

THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA has issued a fresh notification stating that, provided that the sum of Ten Crores fixed as the amount of *The Transfer Loan* of 1879 is not earlier completed, transfers from the Five-and a Half Per Cent. Loan of 1859-60, to the First or Four-and-a-Half Per Cent. Portion of the said *Transfer Loan* will be accepted at the places and in the manner advertised in the Sixth and Seventh Clauses of the Notification No. 2005, dated 12th August 1878, until sunset of Monday, the 23rd December 1878. If any part of the said *Transfer Loan* 1879 then still remains unallotted. such transfers will, thereafter, be permitted only at the Head Offices of the Banks of Bengal, Madras and Bombay, and at the Bank of England. The President in Council is further pleased to give notice that, from this date, Notes or Stock of the Five-and-a-Half Per Cent. Loan of 1859-60 will only be received for transfer to the *Transfer Loan* 1879, whether in India or England, subject to the condition that the whole amount of the said *Transfer Loan* 1879 (Ten Crores of Rupees) has not been previously allotted elsewhere.

WE GIVE the following results of the last nine months' sales of opium :

	Estimate.	Actual.	Better than Estimate.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bengal	4,70,61,000	5,03,35 120	32.74,120
Bombay... ...	1,15 64,000	1,68,11,501	52,47,501
Total Rs.....	5,86,25,000	6,71,46,621	85,21,621

WE REPRODUCE from the *Gazette of India* the following statement of accidents on Indian Railways :

	1876.		1877.	
RAILWAYS.	No. of accidents.	Total train-miles.	No. of accidents.	Total train-miles.
East India ...	161	7262519	142	9122381
Eastern Bengal ...	4	557817	10	661159
Oudh and Ruhilkhand	91	1117692	70	1331248
Sind, Punjab { Punjab	32	1446023	63	1645477
and Delhi { Sind..	27	273214	41	320651
Calcutta and South Eastern (State) ...	15	42124	21	42920
Nalhati (State) ..	11	40396	17	44010
Northern Bengal (State) (*a*) ...		..	4	27897
Rajputana (State) ...	78	763496	101	892475
Holkar and Neemuch (State) ...	30	147671	33	173411
Punjab Northern (State) ..	140	177626	128	246708
Tirhoot (State) (*b*) ..	10	70503	12	122729
Madras ...	140	3094369	269	3838396
South Indian ...	161	821745	287	1178158
Great Indian Peninsula	161	5793448	193	8257218
Khamgaon (State) ...		..	1	8446
Amraoti (State) ...		...	1	5418
Wardha Valley (State)		...	6	249826
Nizam's (State) ...		...		
Bombay, Baroda and Central India ...	37	1131675	19	1239867
Dabhoi (Guicowar's)		22044	1	20002
Muttra and Hathras (Provincial) ...	10	46666	7	...
Rangoon and Irrawadpy Valley (State) (*c*) ...		...	18	155648
TOTAL.	1120	22809027	1444	29606593

WE GIVE the following telegrams from the morning papers of the week :

London 30th November—Lord Northbrook has drawn up a memorandum, the object being to show that the policy of

Digitized with financial assistance from the National Archives of India on 07 August, 2017

the former Government towards the Ameer in 1873 enjoyed his complete approval.

5th December.—The leaders of the Opposition have decided to move no amendment to the address upon the opening of Parliament to-day, but to introduce a motion censuring the policy of the Government, but not refusing supplies.

5th.—The Emperor of Germany has returned to Berlin and resumed the Government. On his arrival he was greeted with the most enthusiastic reception. Correction of former telegram.—The Secretary of the Treasury of the United States proposes to limit the coinage of silver to fifty millions of dollars or to increase the value of the dollar.

6th.—In the House of Commons the Chancellor of the Exchequer refused a request made by Lord Hartington to adjourn his motion announced for Monday next, which he said did not necessarily imply that India was to be charged with all the costs of the War. Lord Halifax in the House of Lords, and Mr. Whitbread in the House of Commons gave notice of resolutions condemning the policy of Government, when full discussion is expected. The Press, reviewing the debate of last night, generally condemns its recriminative and retrospective character.

7th.—In the House of Commons Sir Stafford Northcote ultimately postponed the motion of the Under-Secretary of State for India that the expenss of the Afghan war be made chargeable to Indian Revenues, fixing instead of it the motion of Mr. Witbread condemning the policy of the Government. Rumour states that the Amir has written to Major Cavagnari that he is willing to submit.

Berlin 30th November.—Forty socialist leaders, including two deputies have been expelled from the city.

Washington 3rd December.—President Hayes has sent a Message to Congress, in which the promises an investigation into the electoral returns, on account of the frauds in the South and deprecates any changes from the existing financial legislation. The Canadian Four per cent. loan of three millions and a half guaranteed by the Imperial Government has been issued.

3-d.—The Secretary of the Treasury has announced a proposal to limit the coinage of the silver dollar or increase the value of the dollar.

Constantinople 2nd December.—Austria and the Porte have agreed to a mixed occupation of Novi Bazar.

3rd.—The Porte has intimated its willingness to discuss a definitive treaty of peace with Russia. The attitude of Russia is conciliatory.

Moscow 3rd December.—The Czar made a speech expressing hopes of a definitive treaty of peace being shortly concluded. He also appealed to the people to prevent youths from being led astray by evil doctrines.

WE HAVE to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the under-mentioned publications:—1. Report on the Political Administration of the Rajputana States, for 1877-78. 2 Accounts relating to the Trade and Navigation of British India for October 1878, with a comparative statement for 1876and 77. 3 General Report on public instruction in Assam for 1877-78. 4. Records of the Geological Survey of India, vol., XI. part 4. 5. The Judgments delivered by the several High Courts in India, and by the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council with notes. A Monthly Law Journal, vol, III, January, 1878. 6. The Indian Charivari's Christmas Prize Annual for 1878 with Almanac, for 1879. 7. Chemistry in Bengali. By Jadub Chandra Basu, Assistant Professor of Chemistry, Hooghly College. 8. Messrs. John Dickenson & Co.'s monthly stock and price list of Types, Presses, &c. 9. Manaba Sunskarak, Sungsar and Dhurma,or the Man-Purifier, being a discourse on the relations of Worldly life to Religion. By Moulvi Abdool Luteef, part I.

INDIAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE CULTIVATION OF SCIENCE.

(210, Bow-Bazar Street.)

LECTURE by Dr. Mahendra Lal Sircar, on *Thursday* the 12*th Inst.* at 7 P. M.

Subject: Ohm's Law.

LECTURE by Babu Tara Prasanna Roy on *Saturday* the 14*th Inst.* next, at 4 P. M.

Subject: Ventilation.

The Hindoo Patriot.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1878.

THE WAR.

THE news from the seat of war received at the close of last week is assuring. Our troops are advancing notwithstanding difficulties of way and weather. A general action was fought at Peiwar Pass, in which the success of our arms was complete. We give in another column a full telegraphic account of the details of this battle. It is estimated that the enemy mustered about three thousand strong, with at least twenty guns, and had the advantage of an almost impregnable position, while the number of troops on our side was perhaps not more. But the Amir's troops it would appear fought bravely as evidenced by the severe loss inflicted upon our force. Two officers were killed, two officers wounded, including a Brigadier-General, and some eighty men killed and wounded. The loss on the side of the enemy was much severer. The number of killed and wounded could not be ascertained, but no less than eighteen guns were captured with a large quantity of ammunition. The struggle must have been thus a hard one, but our success has been signal. It has justly elicited the congratulations of Her Gracious Majesty the Empress of India. Flushed with this victory General Roberts it would appear has determined to advance, with a view to overtake Kandahar, if he can. His next point is said to be Shuntargarden Pass, which it is believed is likely to fall an easy victim, as it is not strongly defended. The weather is, however, against us. The camels and coolies are dying fast. Information it seems has reached General Sam Browne that the way from Dhaka to Kabul is not sufficiently defended and that our advance to Jellalabad may therefore be easy. It is gratifying to us to observe that the Native troops heve played their parts well in this drama, that they have sustained their grounds manfully, and fought most bravely, loyally and enthusiastically.

The success, which has already attended our arms, has, it appears, had a good effect upon the Amir. He did not evidently mean to go to war with us, and was not prepared to fight. He has been the victim of two opposing forces, on the one side the English and on the other the Russians. He was notoriously attached to our Government, but as we have repeatedly shewn he received little substantial encouragement. Arms, ammunition, and money were certainly acceptable to him, but he wanted something more substantial, that is to say, the word of our Government to assist him in case of danger, whether arising within his own territory or coming from beyond. But this word he did not get, and so he sought for the assistance of Russia. But Russia, though disposed to take full advantage of the Amir's nervousness, is not evidently disposed to make an open rupture with England, particularly in the present state of her finances. The Amir has apparently come to see this at last, and so he has replied to our ultimatum. We give the following telegraphic report of his reply to our ultimatum:

A letter has arrived on the 7th December from the Amir in reply to the Viceroy's ultimatum. It professes to have been written on the 19th November, but did not reach Dhaka till 30th November, and is believed to have been re-written by the Amir after news of the Ali Masjid defeat. Its general contents are as follows. It acknowledges ultimatum, and criticises reported friendly intentions of the British Government, and alludes to its past action, especially the intercession for Yakub Khan, as contradictory of such intentions. The refusal to receive the Mission was not intended as a hostile action, but arose from fear of loss of independence, which the allusion in the ultimatum to the protection of the Khaibaries, who escorted the Mission confirmed. The Amir states that there is no enmity between Afghanistan and British Government and that it desires to resume former friendly relations and concludes by stating that he will not resist a small temporary Mission.

We are exceedingly glad to see the present attitude of the Amir, and we do hope that our Government will accept a peaceful solution of the Affghan question. It will not do of course to suspend operations at once without a substantial guarantee, but we are satisfied that arrangements can be made with the Amir, which will secure our footing in Affghanisthan, without compromising its independence. The annexation of Affghanisthan is out of the question; it would be very troublesome and very expensive. What is wanted is the location of British Residents at Kandahar, Herat and Kabul as a van guard to watch operations in Central Asia. If the Amir understands his own interests, he will not, we hope, quarrel with our Government.

THE OPENING OF PARLIAMENT.

THE EXTRAORDINARY SESSION of Parliament has commenced. It opened on the 5th instant by Royal Commission. The speech from the Throne was brief. The following is the substance of it as telegraphed by Reuter:

"It expresses regret at being obliged to summon Parliament to meet at this unusual and inconvenient season. The hostility displayed by the Ameer of Cabul towards the Government of India, and the manner in which he repulsed our friendly mission, left no alternative course but to make peremptory demands for redress; if, however, the Ameer chose to disregard these demands, an expedition has been directed into his country, and the earliest possible opportunity has been taken to summon Parliament and make the communication to them which is required by law, that they should receive the assurances of the other Great Powers that are friendly, and there is reason to believe that the Treaty of Berlin will be successfully carried out.

The speech concludes by announcing that the usual estimates are being prepared after full deliberation had been given to matters, for which an extraordinary session has been summoned. There will be a suitable recess, after which various measures will be submitted."

It is stated that "the address, in reply to the speech from the Throne, was voted in the Lords after a long debate. Lord Granville denounced the war against the Ameer as unjust, and declared that the Government was simply playing into the hands of Russia. Lord Cranbrooke defended the ninth article of the Berlin Treaty. Lord Beaconsfield warmly vindicated the war, and declared that the attacks upon the Viceroy were uncalled-for. The results the General Roberts's victory will be speedy and satisfactory (?) He concluded by expressing a conviction that the worst of the depressed state of trade was now over. In the Commons, a long debate occurred over the address in reply to the speech which was ultimately voted. Lord Hartington admitted the right of the Government to enter upon a war, and disclaimed any intention of hampering Government action by opposing supplies. Sir Staff. Northcote denied that Government had picked a quarrel with the Ameer; the war had been undertaken reluctently, and its only object was the security of the frontier." The Under-Secretary of State for India gave notice of a motion that the expenses of the Afghan War should be chargeable to the Indian revenues. Mr. Fawcett gave notice of a motion, condemning this proposition. The Government it is added, has given notice of a motion that India should defray the expenses of the war.

So the object of the extraordinary session of Parliament is primarily to burden India with the expenses of the Affghan War. However distressed we might feel at this determination of Her Majesty's Government, we are not surprised at it. We never expected a different result from Lord Beaconsfield's Government. We all remember what Mr. Disreali had said about England's bearing a portion of the cost of the Bengal Famine of 1873-74 before he came into power. Mr. Gladstone's Government had produced a substantial surplus, and there was a discussion throughout the country as to how the surplus should be disposed of. Mr. Disreali then appeared in the guise of a good Samaritan, and offered to heal the wounds of India. He said that England was responsible for the good government of India, that she was rich whereas her dependency was poor, that she had a large surplus whereas India was afflicted with a chronic deficit, and that she could not a give a better proof of her sympathy with her distant and destitute subjects than by making a grant from the Imperial exchequer for their relief from the sufferings of the Famine. The dodge told immensely. It addressed the generous instincts of the British nation, which applauded his humanity. There was every hope that if Mr. Disreali came into power he would fulfil the mission of mercy promised. But what did he do on assuming the reins of Government? He forgot his promise and applied the surplus to his own purposes with a view to conciliate the British tax-payer. Similarly on the first announcement of a possible war with Affghanisthan the question of payment of the cost of the war was raised both in England and in India. The justice of fixing the liability upon England was so apparent that most of the leading London papers took it for granted that the imperial country would not perpetrate the iniquity of making India pay for a war which was admittedly undertaken for the sake of the exigencies of her European policy. It was stated that a meeting of the Cabinet Council had decided that

India would be called upon to bear only a portion of the cost. The question was what would be this portion. It was contended on the other hand that India should not be made to pay any portion of the cost on the broad and equitable ground that as the war will be undertaken beyond the Indian frontier, it was not liable under the Parliamentary statute to share any portion of the expenses. But it is now stated that H. M's. Government will bring forward a motion before Parliament that India should defray the expenses of the Affghan war. It has been subsequently explained that this does not mean all the expenses, but neither does it mean a portion of the expenses. This is the justice, which was in store for India from Lord Beaconsfield's Government. This is a proof of the benevolent solicitude of England for the welfare of her Indian dependency. India has been just emerging from the horrors of a most disastrous famine on record; she has been recently burdened with heavy taxation, which has been trenching upon the very means of the subsistence of the poorer classes; the prices of provisions have become so high that many are compelled to live upon one meal a day, and at this time comes the soothing news that India should defray the expenses of the Affghan War. What the total cost of this war may be no one can forsee; if the Russians should assist the Affghans and the war be protracted, the cost would be formidable, and poor India should be made to pay! England is powerful, and in the plenitude of her power she can issue any mandate, but will the national conscience endorse the unrighteous demand of the Government? We read that Mr. Fawcett will oppose the motion. Possibly Mr. Gladstone will join him. And we make no doubt that there are other good men and true, who will follow their lead. But we have no hope of success. The Ministry commands the majority in the House of Commons, and as England's Government is a party Government, the followers of Lord Beaconsfield as we have seen in other matters will echo the voice of their leader, regardless of fairness, justice and morality. Thus will India be made a victim of party strife. What can India do under the circumstances? She is a subject nation; she has no voice in matters of war and peace; she is not represented in Parliament; she has no control over her own purse. The Indian Association we observe has addressed a circular to M. Ps. entreating them to do justice to the dumb and poor millions of India in this vitally important matter; it has done well by representing the feelings of the Indian population on the subject; but we have no faith in the justice of Lord Beaconsfield's Government. We have seen what little attention has been paid to the late Calcutta petition to Parliament regarding the Home Military Charges of India, and so long as the imperialistic tendencies of Lord Beaconsfield's Government will have sway, we fear India in her financial relations with England can expect no justice from her. But what will civilized Europe think of her conduct? Just consider the basis of Indian military expenditure. The Parliamentary statute, Acts 21 and 22, Vic. Cap. 106, section 55, provides:"Except for preventing or repelling actual invasion of her Majesty's Indian possessions, or under other sudden and urgent necessity, the revenue of India shall not, without the consent of both Houses of Parliament, be applicable to defray the expenses of any military operation carried on beyond the external frontiers of such possessions by her Majesty's forces, charged upon such revenues" (2nd August 1858.) In previous Acts the relations between England and India regarding military expenditure were still more circumscribed, because the East India Company's army was no part of the imperial army, and yet how was India dealt with? His Grace the Duke of Argyll, when Secretary of State for India, wrote to the War Minister that the demand of Her Majesty's Government upon the Indian exchequer for certain military charges was "illegal" and "unjust." He remarked that "it would be much nearer the truth to affirm that the Imperial Government keeps in India, and quarters upon the revenues of that country, as large a portion of its army as it thinks it can possibly be required to maintain its own dominion there; that it habitually treats that portion of the army as a reserve force available for imperial purposes; that it has uniformly detached European regiments from the garrison of India to take part in Imperial wars, whenever it has been found necessary or convenient to do so; and more than this, that it has drawn not less freely upon the native army of India, and towards the maintenance of which it contributes nothing to aid it in contests outside of India, and with which the Indian Government has had little or no concern." From 1801 England has been making India pay for some of her wars. In 1801, as the Indian Association point out in their circular, an expedition was sent to Egypt from India under the command of Sir David Baird to co-operate with Sir Ralph Abercrombie, with a view to counteract the spread of French influence in that country, and to curb the towering ambition of Napoleon. India supplied a contingent of 10,000 men, and the Indian Exchequer paid their expenses. But the Indian Association might have multiplied instances of this kind. We will furnish them. In 1842 India supplied the China expeditionary force, with two battalions of artillery, three companies of sappers, four regiments of European infantry, six regiments of native infantry and all the staff of the army. In 1855, two regiments of cavalry and two regiments of infantry were sent from India to reinforce the Crimean army. In 1856-57, the Persian expedition was drawn from India, to the extent of 2 troops, 3 battalions, and 5 companies of artillery, 2 companies sappers, 1 regiment European cavalry, three regiments European infantry, 3 regiments and 3 squadrons native cavalry, 8 regiments native infantry, and Commander and staff. In 1859-60, another China expeditionary force was reinforced from India by four batteries of artillery, a company of engineers, a company of sappers, six regiments of European infantry, two regiments of native cavalry, 11 regiments of native infantry, and a considerable portion of the staff. In 1860, two regiments were sent from India to New Zealand. In 1861, another regiment was afforded to the same colony. In 1867, the army for the invasion of Abyssinia was (mainly) drawn from India, including:—5 batteries artillery, 1 company engineers, 6 company sappers, 1 regiment European cavalry, 4 regiments European infantry, 8 regiments and 1 company native infantry, Cooly corps, army works corps, and Commander and staff. Only on three occasions were re-inforcements sent from England to India, *viz*, for the Sutlej campaign of 1846, the Punjab campaign of 1849, and the Mutiny campaign of 1857-58. In every instance in which reinforcements from England were sent to India, the whole pay of the troops so sent was charged to India from the moment of their departure from the shores of England. On the other hand, when India has been called on to provide troops for foreign expeditions, it has been the general practice to charge the ordinary pay of the troops to the Indian exchequer during their absence from India. In the very last case (the Abyssinian War) the ordinary pay of the troops, both European and Native, furnished to that expedition was paid out of Indian revenues. There was then the cost of the first Affghan war, and we are called upon to pay again the expenses of the second Affghan war. How can India stand this perpetual bleeding? If England has the giant's strength, we appeal to the British nation to say whether she should use it as a giant.

THE KABUL CORRESPONDENCE.

THE Government of India has done well by publishing the correspondence with the Amir about Sir Neville Chamberlain's Mission. The first communication of His Excellency the Viceroy to His Highness Amir Shere Ali was dated the 14th August last. No specific business was mentioned in His Excellency's letter. The Viceroy wrote: "The authentic intelligence which I have lately received of the course of recent events at Kabul and in the countries bordering on Afghanistan, has rendered it necessary that I should communicate fully and without reserve with Your Highness upon matter of importance which concern the interests of India and of Afghanistan. Accordingly His Excellency named Sir Neville Chamberlain as the Envoy of the Government of India, in order that he may converse personally with the urgent affairs referred to." His Excellency added that "it appears certain that they can be best arranged for the welfare and tranquillity of both States, and for the preservation of friendship between the two Governments, by a full and frank statement of the present position." On the 23rd instant His Excellency wrote a second letter to the Amir on the death of his son Abdulla Jan. It was thus couched: "I desire to express to Your Highness personally the sincere regret which this intelligence has caused to me; but life and death are in the hands of God, and resignation to His will is unavoidable. In consequence of this calamity, I have directed my Envoy to postpone for a short time his departure, in order that Your Highness may not be troubled by any public business, however important and urgent, until the usual period of mourning shall have elapsed." The Amir did not answer the letters till the 6th October last. His Highness's reply is long but very important. We give it below:

"After the usual complimentary beginning.—Be it known to Your Excellency (Janab) that Your Excellency's friendly letter, which was sent by the hands of the highly-honored Nawab Ghulam Hassan Khan, and which contained the news of the deputation of a friendly Mission, namely, a Mission from the British Government, has been perused by me; and on perusal I have fully informed myself of its contents. But the above-named Nawab had not yet been honored with an interview, and Your Excellency's friendly letter had not yet been seen by me, when a letter addressed by Major Waterfield, Commissioner of Peshawar, to Mirza Habibulla Khan, an official of this God-granted Government, having arrived here, was perused by this supplicant before the throne of God. And great surprise and astonishment was caused by the writing of the officer above mentioned—that is, the Commissioner. What can be the result, meaning, and advantage of such a blustering * communication to an ally and friend, and of advancing by forces a friendly Mission in this manner?

* Literally 'full of noise.'

Subsequently three more letters from the same officer, in the same tone and style, to the address of the officials of this God-granted Government, were seen. Moreover, in the course of a few days, several other letters which were received from that direction, were seen. These were not free from harsh and rough words and expressions, which are inconsistent with the forms of courtesy and civility, and contrary to the mode of friendship and sympathy.

In consequence of the attack of grief and affliction which has befallen me by the decree of God, great distraction has seized the mind of this supplicant at God's threshold. The trusted officers of the British Government, therefore, ought to have observed patience and to have stayed, at such a time; and this would have been the most commendable and appropriate course. Your Excellency should be pleased to have regard to this harsh (style of) address and provocation, as well as to the altercation with such anger with my officials. How inconsistent is this with the sublime way of friendship and alliance? In any case the officials of this God-granted Government, notwithstanding the threatening communications of the officials of the British Government, which communications are still in the possession of the officers of this Government, will not evince any hostility or opposition to the British Government. Moreover they do not entertain any hostile or antagonistic feelings toward any Government whatever. But should any Government entertain without cause any hostile and inimical feelings toward this God-granted Government, I commit all my affairs to the merciful God, upon whose will and intention all matters depend. He alone suffices for us, and He is the best to be trusted.

* Literally, "the best Wakeel."

The highly-honored Nawab Gholam Hassan Khan, who is the bearer of this friendly letter, has, in accordance with the instructions received from the officers of the British Government, asked leave to return, and the requisite permission has been granted.

His Highness separately acknowledged the letter of condolence.

The *ultimatum* of our Government was couched in the following terms:

"It will be in the recollection of Your Highness that, immediately on my arrival in India, I proposed to send you a friendly Mission for the purpose of assuring you of the good will of the British Government, and of removing those past misunderstandings to which Your Highness has frequently alluded.

After leaving this proposal long unanswered, Your Highness rejected it, on the ground that you could not answer for the safety of any European Envoy in your country, and that the reception of a British Mission might afford Russia a pretext for forcing Your Highness to receive a Russian Mission.

Although such a refusal to receive a friendly Mission was contrary to the practice of allied States, yet the British Government, unwilling to embarrass Your Highness, accept your excuses.

Nevertheless Your Highness has now received a Russian Envoy at your capital at a time when a war was believed to be imminent in which England and Russia would have been arrayed on opposite sides; thereby not only acting in contradiction to the reasons asserted by Your Highness for not receiving a British Mission, but giving to your conduct the appearance of being actuated by motives inimical to the British Government.

In these circumstances, the British Government, remembering its former friendship with the father of Your Highness, and still desiring to maintain with you amicable relations, determined to send, after such delay as the domestic affliction you had suffered rendered fit, a Mission to Your

Highness under the charge of Sir Nevile Chamberlain, a trusted and distinguished Officer of the Government, who is personally known to you. The escort attached to his Mission, not exceeding two hundred men, was much less numerous than that which accompanied Your Highness into British territory, and was not more than was necessary for the dignity of my Envoy. Such Missions are customary between friendly neighbouring States, and are never refused except when hostility is intended. I despatched by a trusted messenger a letter informing Your Highness that the Mission accredited to Your Highness was of a friendly character, that its business was urgent, and that it must proceed without delay.

Nevertheless, Your Highness, having received my letter, did not hesitate to instruct your authorities on the frontier to repel the Mission by force. For this act of enmity and indignity to the Empress of India in the person of Her Envoy, the letter from Your Highness affords no explanation or apology nor does it contain any answer to my proposal for a full and frank understanding between our Governments; nor even an acknowledgment of my letter of condolence.

In consequence of this hostile action on the part of Your Highness, I have assembled Her Majesty's forces on your frontier. But I desire to give Your Highness a last opportunity of averting the calamities of war. For this, it is necessary that a full and suitable apology be offered by your Highness in writing, and tendered on British territory by an Officer of sufficient rank.

Furthermore, as it has been found impossible to maintain satisfactory relations between the two States unless the British Government is adequately represented in Afghanistan, it will be necessary that Your Highness should consent to receive a permanent British Mission within your territory. It is further essential Your Highness should undertake that no injury shall be done by you to the tribes who acted as guides to my Mission, and that reparation shall be made for any damage they have suffered from you; and if any injury be done by Your Highness to them, the British Government will at once take steps to protect them. Unless these conditions are accepted fully and plainly by Your Highness, and your acceptance received by me not later than the 20 November, I shall be compelled to consider your intentions as hostile, and to treat you as a declared enemy of the British Government.

I beg to express the high consideration I entertain for Your Highness."

No reply has been vouchsafed to the above.

It cannot be denied that the reply of the Amir has the ring of skilful diplomacy. He was polite, dignified, and firm, but he kept himself clear of the main point. He would not say whether or no he would receive the Mission, or why it was repulsed. He threw the blame upon the subordinate officers of our Government, who had communicated with his own subordinate officers. But it was clear from his letter that he did not like the idea of the Mission, and that he would resist it. In the ultimatum we observe that Lord Lytton alluded to the Russia Mission, but we for one think that it would have been better if this direct statement had been made in the first instance. The object of the Mission was left to be inferred. What was the "course of recent events," which suggested the idea of the Mission? If the Amir had been friendly and disposed to receive the Mission, it would not have been necessary to set forth at length its object. But as the Government wanted to draw out the Amir, it should have given him a fair opportunity to speak out; instead of doing this the Viceroy helped him to use language in order to conceal his thoughts. It is true that the *ultimatum* made the point clear, but the Amir was evidently not then in a mood of mind to listen to it. The *ultimatum* was a threat, and the Amir, who had already given a repulse to our Envoy, could not be expected to yield under a threat. As matters now stand we have no answer of the Amir on the most essential point, which is the reception of the Russian Mission. It would appear that Lord Lytton had on the assumption of the charge of the Government of India urged the admission of an Envoy into Kabul, but the Amir said that he could not answer for the safety of any European Envoy in his country, and yet His Highness did not hesitate to invite and receive the Russian Mission. This is strictly speaking the *casus belli*. But our Government should have in the first instance stated the position clearly, distinctly, and specifically. We also think that the Amir had good grounds to complain of the discourteous language of subordinate British officers. We cannot understand why subordinate officers of our Government should have been permitted to carry on diplomatic correspondence. Nothing could be better in tone than the first two letters of Lord Lytton himself, and if His Excellency had kept the correspondence in his own hands the Amir would have had no just cause of complaint.

THE ARMIES OF NATIVE STATES.

WE are glad to observe that the *Pioneer* has veered round on the question of the maintenance of the troops of the Native States. Far from agreeing with the leading English journals in crying for the reduction of the armies of the Native States, he says that they have been writing "a great deal of nonsense." He says that the troops of the Native Princes are divided among 150 Native States, scattered throughout the length and breadth of the land, and that as every State is separate, and there is nothing in common between any two of them, so the armies have no sort of combined organization, nor is there any possibility of combination. The value, therefore, of the troops in Native States must not be considered in relation to their total strength, but rather with regard to the intrinsic worth of each army separately. Quite so. The Native Princes have no principle of assimilation between them, and they are to a man loyal to the Paramount Power. There is therefore no reason to fear them on the score of their military strength. As regards the quality of the troops of the Native States, the *Pioneer* remarks: "As regards quality we have before us a distinct recollection of the gatherings at Agra (before H. R. H. the Prince of Wales in 1876) and at Delhi in January 1877. The Native States of India were then fairly represented, and no doubt the military force which each chief brought with him on those occasions represented the flower of his army. With the exception of the troops of Sindiah, the Nizam of Hyderabad, and a few of the Sikh Chiefs on our North-Western Frontier, it may be said that for military purposes there was nothing that would have satisfied the most liberal-minded of military critics. The fact is that the majority of Native States keep armed forces, which can only be called armies by a polite fiction." With regard to the States in the Punjab, the writer says that "these form a group apart and may perhaps be excluded from this category; their population is naturally inclined to be warlike, and their position and associations compel them to keep up something more than a semblance of strength. But in the states which hold that immense tract of country comprised in the Rajpootana and Central India agencies, the military force exists merely in name and in a very flimsy veneering of show and equipment. As a rule, in these States, the men are poorly paid, badly equipped, and are devoid of all ideas of drill or discipline; the horses are small, half-starved, and broken down. Most of the cannons, which look so important on paper, are in reality cumbrous, old-world weapons, and must be hunted up in all the forts crowning eminences throughout Rajastan, where they are lying unmounted and unserviceable, covered with rust, and buried deep in the ground. A few lighter pieces of ordnance are to be found in the capitals of Native Chiefs, but they fulfil the whole duty expected of them, if they preserve their capability of salute-firing, on the many occasions for which their services are required." This is the bare truth, and yet the *Times* and other London journals have been alarmed by the mere number of the troops of the Native States. Our contemporary points out, as we pointed out before, that the troops of the Native States are kept up for a two-fold purpose —first and foremost, "they are required to peserve the importance of their chief in the eyes of his brethren, to swell processions, and to give colour and effect to those displays known by the generic name of *tamasha*, so dear to the hearts of all natives, and to none more dear than to the rulers of States." The second purpose of the troops of Native States is to preserve order and keep up communications in the towns and villages scattered throughout the territory. It is not generally known, but it is no less a fact, that the police duties of by far the greater number of these States are performed by detachments of the army; there is no other police force entertained, and the sowars and piadahs are distributed all over the country in tehsils and thannahs. In this way they are not only useful, but the duties they perform are indispensably necessary to the administration of the State. The question is whether the troops of the Native States can be converted into a wing of the British Indian army. On this point the *Pioneer* remarks:

To render them fit, on the other hand, to co-operate with our armies, they would first require to be weeded,

for among the men employed by Native chiefs would be found a large percentage of old, feeble and physically unfit; it would next be necessary to put them through a long course of training. They have at present no system of drill beyond a mere parody of a few English words of command. Then it would be incumbent upon us to supply them with arms and equipments, so as to bring them on a par with the troops with which they are to serve, or, what is still more to the point, with the troops with which they are to fight. And by the time these men were reformed and brought into serviceable condition, the money and time expended upon their regeneration would make it a very doubtful question whether the game was worth the candle. Then again, deprived of even a portion of their troops, how could Native chiefs supply their places as police? and during a time of war on our frontiers the peace and security of the territories of our Native States is not to be lightly jeopardized. And nothing would be more embarrassing than to find that while draining the country to attack an enemy on our borders, we had raised a demon of disturbance and outlawry in our midst.

We have quoted the *Pioneer* at length in order to shew that even that semi-Government organ appreciates the good policy of non-intervention with the armies of the Native States. The right course for our Government would be to maintain the *statu quo*. Not only is the dread of the troops of the Native States a mere phantom or shadow, but on the ground of broad policy an interference with the armies of the Native States would be most undesirable. The troops of the Native Princes are not without their uses even to the Paramount Power. Their usefulness was markedly demonstrated during the Sepoy Mutiny. And whether in a great war they may be particularly useful or not, the very fact that they are at the service of our Government in a crisis has a great moral effect. It shews that the Native Princes far from being against us are with us. And the British Government in the solitude of its power in the East cannot afford to contemn this great moral strength.

THE CALCUTTA MUNICIPALITY.

THE ELECTIVE SYSTEM.

What is the *beau ideal* in the native mind of Sir Ashley Eden? He is frank, just, generous, sympathizing, smiling, and winning. But what impressions does his Resolution on the last administration report of the Calcutta Municipality convey? He has been undoubtedly frank, but his frankness is almost savage as regards the Commissioners, but exceedingly subdued as regards the Chairman and the Health-Officer—the one a brother of his cloth and the other his own physician. He is just, but justice seemed to have left him altogether when he apportioned the blame for municipal mismanagement between the Commissioners and his *bhai bunds*. He is generous, but when he has not been just, how could he be expected to be generous? He is sympathizing, but does the Resolution shew the slightest trace of sympathy with the Commissioners in the stupendous and undeniable difficulties under which they have worked, and which were not of their own making? He is smiling and winning, but there is not one expression of good will, good feeling, or grace towards the Commissioners in the violent invectives he has been pleased to pour upon their devoted heads.

Even the most inveterate reviler of the Calcutta Corporation cannot deny that the Resolution of Government is one-sided, undignified, incoherent, unfair, and unjust. Although a friend of progress Sir Ashley, it is notorious, has never been a friend of the elective system, and when he could publicly declare as he did at the Trades' Association Dinner that he doubted whether England herself was ripe for representative government it is no wonder that he should set his face against it in India. In Sir Ashley Eden the faculty of individuality is greatly developed, which has done him good service in lifting him above his peers and drawing to him the personal attachment of the people under his rule. But the official life of a provincial satrap in India is short, and he cannot do justice to the political aspirations of the people, or further the cause of progress, if he ignores the past, rejects the works of his predecessors, and allows his personal likes and dislikes to sway him in the conduct

of administration. Sir Ashley did not look with a friendly eye upon Sir Richard Temple's experiment of Municipal Government in Calcutta; there were others who did not quite go with Sir Richard; but would that be a good and valid reason for a statesmanly and impartial Governor to set his face against the experiment without giving it a fair trial, because he is not the originator of it or because he does not sympathize with it? The Lieutenant Governor has wholly overlooked the difficulties under which the new corporation of Calcutta has worked. In the first place the Governor of the land is against it, and he has never missed an opportunity to cry it down in season and out of season, and in this country no man or institution can prosper, when the head of the Government takes up a directly antagonistic attitude. In the second place the local European community having from the beginning kept themselves aloof from the Corporation from personal reasons do not feel sympathy for it, and as they form the most powerful body in the capital, not because they have the greatest stake or take the most active part in the affairs of the town, but because they have the greatest influence with the Government, the want of their support is a serious loss or drawback to the corporation. In the third place the Commissioners have inherited large legacies of debt, deficit, and mismanagement from their predecessors, the majority of whom because nominated by Government religiously upheld the Government Chairman in his career of reckless extravagance and illegal proceedings In the fourth place the Government gave an officer for the conduct of the new municipal vessel, whose capacity for bungling and impyrience of the restraints of law and procedure are notorious wherever he has served. In the fifth place the hostile attitude of the Government tended to encourage the chief sanitary officer of the Municipality to abuse and hamper his employers month after month, and quarter after quarter, in the name of science and humanity, regardless of facts, reason and equity. In the sixth place the experiment being new and the Commissioners as body being also new, they required time to master the details of administration, but their very first work was the settlement of the Budget for 1877, and a more arduous task could scarcely befall to their lot at the outset, while the whole brunt of the Lieutenant Governor's criticisms has fallen upon their first performance, which was necessarily imperfect. Sir Ashley Eden has thus entirely overlooked these difficulties, and has simply abused the Commissioners where he should have helped, guided and befriended them. So much for Sir Ashley's frankness, justice, generousity, sympathy, and winning grace.

The Lieutenant-Governor is not satisfied with the picture of the advantages of the elective municipal government presented in the annual report of the Commissioners. He has culled a few sentences here and there from the report, and thus draws his own conclusions. "This no doubt is entirely as it should be, and though the picture which the Municipal Commissioners draw in the report of the relations which, in their opinion, exist between the electors and their representatives, is hardly in accordance with the prevailing idea in the public mind of the state of things which actually exists; the Lieutenant Governor would be glad to believe that it was a true one, for it describes a representative body which is almost perfect, indeed perhaps a more perfect representative system than has ever been attained before in any part of the world." It is for His Honor to judge whether the sarcasm conveyed in the last three lines is becoming the pen of a sedate Governor of sixty-six millions, whose business it is not to throw smart and sarcastic paragraphs, however well-turned, but to correct abuses. We should, however, point out that in these remarks the Lieutenant-Governor seems to assume that the Commissioners have asserted that in the course of two short years, notwithstanding the difficulties we have mentioned above, the advantages of a representative system of municipal government have been already fully realized in Calcutta. But have they really said so? Far from it. They say, "the greatest merit of the present system is, that it places the Commissioners *en rapport* with the people. From their position in society the elected Commissioners must know the people whose suffrages they seek; and although the elective system is new, and time must be allowed for the social forces which have contributed to the success of representative Municipal Government elsewhere to gather up here, it cannot be denied that, if it be nursed with the fostering care of Government, it may solve a most important political problem for this country." Does this statement imply an assertion on the part of the Commissioners that the corporation as it has existed for the last two years has proved a perfect representative body? The Commissioners simply state that the present system is calculated to place the Commissioners *en rapport* with the people. Does the Lieutenant Governor deny this? The Commissioners say that there must be a bond of sympathy between the electors and the elected by reason of their mutual relationship, but His Honor does not believe it. The Commissioners, have, however, given their reasons for this assertion. They state that "the experience of this Corporation is very limited, but its working, so far as it has proceeded, shows that the town having been divided into wards, a direct interest has been engendered in the Ward Commissioners in the welfare of their respective wards. Generally being resident within the wards, the Commissioners enjoy great facilities in making themselves acquainted with the wants and requirements of the wards and not unfrequently the inhabitants of the wards forward their complaints or prayers through them. Then the Chairman finds it useful in many cases to employ the agency of the Ward Commissioners in investigating local wants. Thus, in considering applications for lamps, water-pipes, extension of drainage, filling up of tanks, erection of new manufactories, and the like, the Chairman avails himself of the local knowledge of the Ward Commissioners, which cannot but be of great use to him. Similarly, if the subordinate executive officers meet with any extraordinary difficulty in obtaining information or otherwise, the Ward Commissioners are always accessible to them, and they sometimes apply to them for aid. In the deliberations of the Corporation, at the general or committee meetings, the Ward Commissioners do not lose sight of the interests of their respective wards, and there is a healthy competition among them to serve their own constituencies." But more than that. Why do the Commissioners insist upon economy and moderate taxation? Is it to fill their own pockets *ala* Glasgow Bank Directors as a contemporary has not scrupled to insinuate? Does not this desire spring from an active sympathy for the rate-payers? But the Lieutenant Governor takes no note of these facts. He holds that the sympathy subsisting between the elected Commissioners and the rate-payers is "rather theoretical and ideal than real." What is the proof, which His Honor adduces in support of his conclusion? He refers firstly to the elections and secondly to the attendance list of the Commissioners. It is quite true that the electors do not take an active interest in the elections, but of the wards His Honor mentions the lowest number of votes registered was in ward No. 16, which is chiefly occupied by Europeans of the higher class, and if they did not choose to vote the natives should not be blamed. Be that as it might, is it necessary for us to tell His Honor that representative government is a plant of slow growth? Half a century ago did the electors of even England, the mother of the representative system, evince a lively interest in their work? Is not the way to Parliament even now paved with gold, not to say that sometimes electors are won over by kisses from Duchesses? But would His Honor argue that the elective system should be done away with in England, because the electors are not angels? Rome was not built in a day. The Commissioners themselves remark that the advantages of the elective system will be "better realized as the inhabitants of the town become better acquainted with the elective system, with the powers of the Ward Commissioners, and with the usefulness of the potent agency which the legislature has placed within their reach for the redress of their grievances." The Lieutenant Governor, apparently carried away by his own feelings, does not of course notice this statement of the Commissioners. As for the attendance of the Commissioners the Lieutenant-Governor remarks, "it will be seen from the report that there were in all 104 meetings of the Commissioners, including both general and committee meetings. Out of fifty elected Commissioners, four contented themselves with one attendance out of one hundred and four, twenty-one attended only seven times, and very few indeed attended more than twenty times. On the other hand, four or five Commissioners attended regularly and assiduously, and in fact one-third of the Commissioners did five-sixths of the work." We are not a little surprised that our sagacious governor has not perceived the gross fallacy which underlies his remarks. On reference to the municipal report we find that there were only 16 general meetings of the Commissioners, to which all of them were invited, and the average number of the Commissioners present at those meetings was about 40, nine-tenths of whom were elected commissioners. We may here remark that under the Lieutenant Governor's own system of nominated Corporation the average attendance was seldom so large, and that the meetings were swamped by the Bengal, Behar and Orissa Justices and the *apka wastas* only when there were some personal questions for discussion. None knows this better than His Honor, and yet he has conveniently forgotten this historical fact in inditing his Resolution upon the working of the present Corporation. Deducting then 16 from 104 meetings there was a balance of 88 meetings of Committees, and all Commissioners were not and could not be members of these Committees, not to say that there were some Commissioners who were members of all the Committees; consequently the non-Committee men had no opportunity of attending the Committee meetings, while those who were on more than one Committee shewed of course the largest attendance. If the Lieutenant Governor had carefully examined the list of attendance he would have discovered this fact, but he had apparently one idea in his head, *viz*, that the elective system will not do, and so he has not cared for the grave injustice, which his sweeping generalization involves. He says that five-sixths of the work has been done by one-third of the Commissioners, that means by 24 out of 72, and yet His Honor says "that practically the whole business of the Municipality has fallen into the hands of five or six men." Will His Honor turn to the history of his own nominated system and say how many of that body carried on the actual work of the municipality? Was it not "five or six men?" If the new system has given 24 working men out of 72 in lieu of 5 or 6 men out of 150 under the old system, in that sense it has proved a success. His Honor adds: "However capable and zealous these few Commissioners may be, this is a result which was never intended when the Municipal Act was passed, and it is one very much to be deprecated, so long as the liability and responsibility is distributed over a large body of persons, though it is quite conceivable that a small body of five or six well selected men would be very much better able, than the Municipality as at present constituted, to manage the affairs of the town efficiently and well, if the whole responsibility was legally imposed upon them." But was this result contemplated when his own nominated Corporation of 150 men was established? Were not the scandals about attendance then much greater than now? And what is the experience of other representative bodies throughout the civilized world? How many out of 630 members of the House of Commons regularly attend it or take an active part in its deliberations? And if only a few work in the first representative assembly in the world, does not the responsibility rest on the whole body? His Honor is of opinion that a small body of six well-selected men would be much better than a Corporation of 72; we would go further and say that one man would be better than five or six, but then we must be prepared to be governed on the principle that the King can do no wrong. But we fear that so long as English schools and colleges

will exist in this country, the golden age is not likely to come back. Like Canute Sir Ashley may command the sea of progress to roll back, but it wont!

MUNICIPAL FINANCES.

We have not space to notice all the points covered in the Resolution of the Lieutenant Governor. The hardest blows which His Honor has dealt out to the Commissioners are in respect of financial mismanagement, but unfortunately as in other matters so in this he has cast the blame on the wrong shoulders. If any body could be justly censured for the chaos and confusion in municipal finance it was the Chairman, for whose appointment and continuance the Government was alone responsible, The Lieutenant Governor cannot wholly ignore this fact, and yet with a strange inconsistency impeaches the Commissioners. What could they, poor fellows! do when they had no power to remove the author of the mischief. After giving a mass of ill-digested figures His Honor comes to the following conclusions:

If a proper estimate had been framed, it would have shown a deficit of about two lakhs instead of a surplus, and the Commissioners would have seen that the house-rate ought to have been raised to 9½ per cent. instead of lowered to 7 per cent. It is, however, due both to the Commissioners and the Chairman to state that in not providing in the budget for outstanding liabilities they only followed the practice of previous years—a practice which has largly helped to lead the Municipality into its present difficulties.

Read what the Commissioners say on this point:

The practice of the late Justices in framing Budget estimates was to leave a large cash balance each year in order to meet unpaid liabilities of the preceding year. This practice was attended with one disadvantage, it left the Corporation in the dark as to the actual amount of unpaid liabilities. As the interest charge was always a disturbing element in Municipal Accounts, by reason of the whole amount of the budgetted grant not being always drawn within the year, the Commissioners passed a Resolution in 1876, instituting a separate interest account at the Bank under Section 337 of Act IV. (B. C.) of 1876, which requires them "to set aside yearly out of the annual income, before making any disbursements in respect thereof, the interest which may fall due on any debentures." This one of the first steps taken by the Commissioners to remove complications in accounts was to make a distinct provision for the payment of the whole of the interest due annually. But unfortunately the Resolution was not carried out in its integrity in 1877 *owing to disbursements having* been made for other purposes not provided for in the Budget and not sanctioned by the Commissioners.

With regard to 1876, the revenue accounts show the following results:—

		Rs.	As.	P.
Receipts including cash balance	...	17,86,920	5	11
Disbursements including the liabilities of 1875	...	18,37,098	1	2
Deficit	...	50,177	7	8

Under the head of revenue this deficit was due to deficiencies of revenue under the following heads as noted by the Auditors in their report on the Accounts of 1876:—

		Rs.	As	P.
House-rate	... .	6,508	1	0
Market receipts	... .	15,603	11	0
Road Department	... .	50,000	0	0
Total	...	72,121	12	0

The last item of Rs. 50,000 was sanctioned by the late Justices as a contribution from the drainage loan account towards the cost of repairing roads, but the orders of Government not having been applied for, the transfer was not made If this sum had been duly credited, as it has been since, the deficit would have dwindled down to Rs 177-7-3 which however, would have altogether disappeared if the house-rate collections had not slackened during the year under the new system of collection. Besides this deficit of Rs. 50,177-7-3, mentioned above, there were liabilities on account of advances and stores amounting to Rs. 1,50,846.10 9. to meet which however, there was a sum of Rs. 3,31,001 4-7 on account of stores, which was recoverable.

Again:

The liabilities on account of interest and sinking fund were, it will be observed, fairly met in the other years except in 1877. The arrears of interest and sinking fund, as shown in the Auditors' report, paragraph 19, amount to Rs. 2,64,107. On the other hand, the Auditors estimate the excess expenditure on account of the new Night-soil arrangements after taking due credit of night-soil receipts to be Rs. 1,02,579, to which add unauthorized excess expenditure Rs, 98,558 (*vide* Chairman's note dated the 9 h May 1878), the total comes to Rs. 2,01137. Apparently the money available for unpaid interest and contribution to sinking fund was thus absorbed by the unsanctioned expenditure of the year. As for the other items which compose the unpaid liabilities of 1877 noted by the Auditors, viz:—

	Rupees.
Compound Interest	1,321
Hospitals	90,000
Other liabilities as per Chairman's memorandum	51,850

the fact is that the existence of these liabilities was not brought to the notice of the Commissioners in preparing the Budget for 1877, and they could not consequently, provide for them. The arrears of the Pauper Hospital grant have, however, been provided for in the Budget of 1878, and the charge for compound interest has also been sanctioned this year. The item "other liabilities as per Chairman's memorandum Rs. 51,850" appears to be Rs. 62,090 according to the Chairman's note on night soil dated 13th August 1878, being balance of unauthorized night-soil expenditure of 1877, which requires sanction.

To sum up:—The deficit of 1877 was chiefly due to deficiency of night-soil revenue, the unauthorized excess expenditure on account of night-soil arrangements and under other heads, as well as partly to the unreported arrears due to the hospitals for which the framers of the Budget of 1877 could not provide from absence of information and from their inability to foresee the tide which carried the Chairman into excess expenditure.

Now these are the real facts of the case. The net excess night-soil expenditure in 1877 according to the auditors was Rs. 1,02,579, but the Lieutenant Governor makes out that it was not more than Rs. 88,879. His Honor has not evidently taken into account the loss of revenue under the new system, which was derived under the old system from public latrines leased out to private farmers. Then the arrears of certain charges due were not brought to the notice of the Commissioners, and they could not consequently make provision for them. A statement of assets and liabilities of the year was repeatedly called for, but it was not forthcoming, and yet the Commissioners are blamed for preparing an incomplete and incorrect budget, though it should be borne in mind that they had not been two months in office when they were called upon to settle a forecast of income and expenditure for the ensuing twelve months. As a matter of fact the Budget was prepared by the Chairman and revised by the Commissioners, and they could revise it only in the light of the information placed at their disposal. But the Lieutenant Governor does not choose to acknowledge this fact, but throws the whole blame upon the Commissioners. Again, the Lieutenant-Governor finds fault with the Commissioners for lending money from one fund to another, but His Honor forgets that the Commissioners had passed a distinct Resolution that such should not be done, and yet it was done. Further, the Lieutenant-Governor condemns the Commissioners for considering as revenue a lac and a half out of four lacs of stores, because stores are not cash, but we should like to know on what principle of book-keeping are stores not to be considered cash at all. Of course, the whole of the stores should not be so considered but only so much as might be expended during the year, and as drainage stores were purchased from the general fund, though to be ultimately adjusted and paid for from the drainage fund, was not the general fund entitled to take the credit mentioned? The Lieutenant-Governor, however, excuses these irrigularities in the Budget on the ground that the Commissioners had followed the system of the late Justices; if so, then how is the elective system at fault? If his own nominated Justices according to his own shewing had set the bad example why throw dirt upon the elected Commissioners?

The Lieutenant Governor is unjust to the poor accountant. His Honor says:

One of the first changes which the Commissioners should introduce is the organisation of a proper system of accounts under a trained and efficient accountant. It is quite clear that hitherto they have been contented to work entirely in the dark.

It is the Government Chairman and Government auditors who are responsible for the state of the accounts. It is the duty of the Accountant to obey orders, and he must keep the accounts in the forms which his superior officers may prescribe. We can say from personal knowledge that the present accountant is an experienced and efficient officer. The auditors have repeatedly borne testimony to the thorough knowledge of municipal accounts which he possesses. But if the Chairman would interfere, and tell him now to do away with the journal, now to shew transfer receipts in one place and now in another at his own whim, and the like, as the late Chairman did, surely the Accountant ought not to be blamed, for after all he acts under the orders of the Chairman, and the Commissioners cannot justly be held responsible, for they cannot look into the details of accounts, which it is the duty of the Chairman to supervise and of the auditors to check. Take away the present accountant from his post, and we do not hesitate to say that the municipal accounts will come to a dead-lock. By all means improve the system of accounts, and let that be settled once for all by experts, but let not the Chairman tinker it every now and then, which tends only to produce chaos and confusion. And here we may make one remark. His Honor roundly censures the Commissioners for the state of the municipal accounts, which they have inherited from the Justices. He threatens to make over the management to other hands, if they do not put their house in order in the course of the next twelve months. In his late Resolution on the report of the Suburban Municipality His Honor noticed that the accounts of the Suburban Commissioners had not been audited for two years, but he did not threaten to change hands in their case. The Suburban Commissioners are Government nominees, and yet their accounts were not audited for two years! So a Municipal Commission by Government selection does not necessarily imply a Municipal Arcadia.

With regard to collection the Lieutenant-Governor makes the following remarks:

The new system of collection of rates introduced in 1876 has worked most unsatisfactorily. The Commissioners state that it costs more than the old system, while the collections have fallen off It is not creditable to the Municipality that no arrangements should have been made for a periodical examination of the outstanding rate-bills in the hands of the collectors and the arrear department. Laxity in this respect opens a wide door for fraud and embezzlement, of which their servants have no doubt availed themselves.

But the existing system of collection, which has proved such an utter failure, was introduced by His Honor's own nominated Corporation, and the present Commissioners are in no way responsible for it. On the contrary they have been loud in condemning it from the beginning, and have been instrumental in forcing an enquiry into it, notwithstanding the opposition of the Government Chairman, and are about to reform it altogether. But His Honor is so just and impartial to the present Corporation that he has not one kind word in recognition of their services in this respect.

GENERAL.

The Lieutenant Governor, we must do him the justice to say, does not find fault with the general administration of the Municipality by the present Corporation. He seems to agree with them in the actions they took in respect of some of the most important questions, which engaged their attention during the year. The Night-soil arrangements and tank-filling were the most exciting topics of controversy between the Chairman and the Health-Officer on the one hand and the Commissioners on the other, and the verdict of His Honor is in favour of the latter.

The Lieutenant Governor thus condemns the Chairman for his hasty, illegal, and mischievous action in the night-soil business:

As regards the night-soil arrangements, it appears from the Report that the Chairman undertook the introduction of the new system in the middle of the year without the sanction of the Commissioners, and without even giving them full information as to his proceedings; that he had formed far too sanguine an estimate of the financial result of the measure confidently anticipating a profit of Rs. 1,00,000 instead of a loss of nearly Rs. 90,000; and that he incurred a very large amount of expenditure without the sanction or knowledge of the Commissioners. However great an improvement the new system might be, and no doubt has been from a sanitary point of view, the Municipality was not in a position at the time of its introduction to run any risk of loss of revenue, or to incur any additional expenditure, and the Chairman ought not to have introduced a change of such magnitude without full consideration and approval by the Commissioners, and ought not to have incurred any serious additional expenditure without their previous sanction. The Chairman acted with very great irregularity and want of judgment, incurring a heavy responsibility, and it is to this that much of the misunderstanding and confusion in the past year is attributable.

Again:

The scheme for improving the sanitation of the town by undertaking the removal of night-soil from private houses, though possibly in itself an admirable one, was brought into execution without sufficient inquiry or forethought, and has largely added to the difficulties especially the financial difficulties, of the Municipality. It seems to have originated from a strike of the menters, caused by an attempt to make them take out licenses under section 242 of the Municipal Act. The nature of the strike doubtless demanded prompt action on the part of the executive, but the Commissioners justly complain that the Chairman did not give them sufficient information as to his proceedings; that he incurred heavy expenditure without sanction; and that his anticipations of the income and expenditure under the new system were wholly illusory. There is no doubt that if the Chairman had submitted his scheme to a Committee of the Commissioners they would have been bound either to have accepted it, or to have adopted some other equally efficient system. In any case he would have been saved from the liability which he has incurred.

Tank-filling:

The quantity of materials available for filling tanks is very limited, and the work will take a long time to complete. But whatever tanks are taken in hand should be filled up as soon as possible, and immediately covered with earth; to

partially fill up a tank or to leave the sweepings thrown into it uncovered is likely to do more harm than good.

While thus to all intents and purposes the Lieutenant-Governor supports the Commissioners in these matters His Honor has not the good grace to say that the Commissioners have here at least done their duty. This has only to be inferred, but he has been out-spoken with a vengeance whenever there has been the least pretext for censure. It is this one-sidedness and unfairness, of which we complain, particularly when we remember that the injustice comes from the hands of one, who is ordinarily so fair, so just, and so generous. We pass on to other remarks. The Lieutenant Governor says:

The Commissioners do not attach the same importance to impure water as a cause of cholera that Dr. Payne does; but it cannot be denied that impure water is a fertile source of diseases of all sorts, and the completion of the arrangements for an adequate supply of pure water for the town, and for the removal of all sources of impure water, would be of incalculable benefit to the community. The deaths from fever in 1877 were 5,151 as against 4,361 in 1876. The native Commissioners who can recollect the reputation which the native part of the town had before the filtered water-supply was introduced ought to have a greater appreciation than they seem to have of its value.

But do the Commissioners deny the value of pure water? Have they not stated in their report that they have provided for the doubling of water supply, and if the works have not yet been sanctioned, it is because the estimates have not been submitted to them. Why then give a dog a bad name and hang it? Again about Bustee sweepers:

It is a subject for regret that want of money necessitated the discharge of the bustee sweepers, who are reported by the Health-Officer to have been doing so much good work; and that the important work of general improvement should now be hindered by difficulties which could not have arisen if the affairs of the Municipality had been properly managed during the last few years. It seems to be a great pity that the work was taken out of the hands of the Health Officer and placed under the Engineer Department.

Relations between the Commissioners and the Health-Officer:

The Lieutenant-Governor has again observed with regret that there has been a want of harmony between the Commissioners and the Health Officer—a want which greatly impedes the work of sanitation, and has given rise to much unpleasant discussion. There is nothing to be gained by entering into the details of the disputes, but the action of the Health Officer issuing notices on the proprietors of all open tanks was injudicious, and the notices seem to have been issued under some misapprehension of the law.

In other words His Honor is of opinion that the night-soil establishment ought not to have been amalgamated with the conservancy establishment, that is to say it ought not to have been taken from the Health-Officer and placed under the Engineer. If we are to go by the rule of fitness of things, what could be more reasonable than that the night-soil establishment should be under the control of the same officer who had charge of the general conservancy, and when we assert that the amalgamation has led to a saving of Rs. 80,000 per annum, His Honor will perhaps open his eyes a little and not sigh for the shorn powers of his doctor. It is edifying that while His Honor lectures the Commissioners about financial mismanagement he condemns them in the same breath for this judicious measure of economy. As for the bustee sweepers it is observable that those men cleansed private lands, while they were maintained from night-soil fees; on what principle could this misappropriation of public money be maintained? Why should the general public be taxed for the benefit of a few bustee-owners? If the work is to be done, they should be made to pay for it; this is the principle upon which the Commissioners have acted—this is the head and front of their offending—and the Lieutenant Governor condemns them for doing this bare act of justice. It is noteworthy that the Lieutenant Governor contents himself with the fewest remarks imaginable on the most important question of the day—the increase of mortality in Calcutta. The Commissioners laid considerable stress upon it, and the Lieutenant Governor thus cursorily notices it:

The Commissioners call attention to the fact that the death-rate during 1875, 1876, and 1877, was much higher (about 25 per cent) than during 1871, 1872, and 1873, notwithstanding the large outlay upon sanitary improvements; the comparison is not a fair one, both because previous sanitary improvements; influenced the death-rates of 1871, and 1872, and 1873 and because deaths have been more accurately registered during the last few years than was formerly the case and the year 1877 was, it is believed, an exceptionally unhealthy year outside Calcutta as well.

Now, is this a fact? Are our death-returns now more accurately made than before? Have not the same arrangements that had been in existence twelve years before been still in force, and if the recent returns are considered accurate, were the earlier returns false? But the increase of mortality referred to has occurred during the last four years, for three of which Dr. Payne has been in office. It is observable that the opinion expressed by the Commissioners was shared by the late Health-Officer of the Municipality. In 1875 Dr. Tonnere wrote as follows:

Whatever may be the causes which have, during the last eight years, influenced the mortality in Calcutta, it cannot be denied, as I have already pointed out in my last annual report, there is a very strange and curious coincidence between the increase in the number of deaths from diseases of the zymotic or preventible class, and the progress of the sanitary works of the drainage."

(*Report of the Health Officer 2nd quarter of* 1875, *p.* 5)

The coincidence between the opinions of the late Health-Officer and the present Commissioners is striking, but the Lieutenant Governor is almost silent upon this point, and by way of palaver, we think, eulogizes the ability and remarkable earnestness with which Dr. Payne has laboured for the good of the town. He therefore commends the Commissioners to be more kindly in their treatment of the Health-Officer. For the sake of the Lieutenant Governor and also of Dr. Payne we do hope that they will be less unsparing in exposing the pompous but practically unproductive theories of the Health-Officer, but can they please the head of the Government and their own consciences at the same time?

CONCLUSION.

And lastly the Lieutenant-Governor says:

The hope formerly expressed that useless and irritating discussions would be avoided, and the work of sanitary reform, as well as the general business of the Municipality carried on vigorously and earnestly, has been disappointed; prolonged and unprofitable discussion has been the chief characteristic of municipal administration; important changes have been made and heavy expenditure incurred by the Chairman without the previous sanction of the Commissioners and the Commissioners and the Chairman have failed to grasp clearly the financial position of the Municipality or to control its working effectively. As the necessary result a still heavier burden of taxation must be borne by the Town during the next few years and the sanitary improvements so greatly needed cannot fail to be delayed or postponed.

The question is—who is the guilty party. We have quoted the opinion of the Lieutenant Governor on the most important points, which have been the subjects of "irritating discussions" between the Commissioners and the executive. On all these points the Lieutenant Governor seems to agree with the Commissioners. His Honor condemns the Chairman for introducing the night-soil system without consulting the Commissioners, for incurring heavy unauthorized expenditure, which has caused debt and deficit and will lead to increase of taxation, for lending money from one fund to another, a practice which the Commissioners strictly prohibited, and yet because the Commissioners protested against these illegalities and caprices of the Chairman, they are accused of carrying on "useless and irritating discussions." The Lieutenant-Governor likewise does not approve of wholesale partial tank-filling, which he admits does more harm than good, nor of the indiscriminate issue of notices to tank proprietors, and is pleased to remark that Dr. Payne has shown of late "a truer appreciation of his position in respect to the Corporation," implying thereby that he did not shew his true appreciation of his position before, and yet the poor Commissioners are pilloried before the public on the allegation of carrying on "useless and irritating discussions." If the Health-Officer "has now a truer appreciation of his position," is it not due to necessary and well-merited comments of the Commissioners, which His Honor denounces as "useless and irritating discussions?"

But we have not done. We cannot conclude without noticing the concluding remarks of the Lieutenant Governor. We give them below:

The experiment of what is often called a representative system of municipal administration of the town of Calcutta may, as is frequently asserted, be a very interesting experiment; but after all it must be recollected that it is only an experiment, and having regard to the enormous outlay and heavy liabilities of the town, it is certainly a very dangerous experiment, which requires the most careful watching. The Municipality is responsible for a debt of Rs. 1,50,67,395, and the security under which the loans have been contracted is the power of the rate-payers to meet taxation, while perfectly willing to give the present system a fair trial, it is impossible to allow it to continue till it threatens to destroy the prosperity of the city. The present year commences under a new Chairman. The Commissioners have before them a clear statement of their very unsatisfactory financial position, and the Lieutenant-Governor hopes that they will now set to work to improve the state of the finances, and to introduce the reforms which are so urgently needed in every branch of the Municipality. If the year 1879 does not show a very much more favourable working of the municipal administration, it will be the imperative duty of the Government to place the control of the affairs of the town in other hands.

A more undignified and indecorous language from the head of the Government to a public body composed of educated, respectable, and honorable gentlemen it has not been our lot to read. What is the fault of the Commissioners? They were called into being by the Government, of which Sir Ashley Eden now holds the reins. They have been devoting themselves heart and soul—at least a good majority of them—to the service of the town without pay, aye without any pecuniary or personal consideration. They have been striving their best, and if they have not been able to accomplish what they desire, it is because they were burdened by Government with an officer as their head to whom God has not unfortunately given a clear intellect, though gifted with great energy and credited with good intentions, and whom they had no power to remove. Under his management things went from bad to worse; the Commissioners had repeatedly entered protests against his illegal, arbitrary and capricious doings but without effect; the Government could not say that it was ignorant of all this, because not only were the facts reported in the public papers but the proceedings of the Commissioners were regularly transmitted to the Government, but the Lieutenant Governor would not choose to do his duty till the ruin apprehended was completed. We will not do His Honor the injustice to say that he devoutly wished for the consummation in order to have a good pretext for doing away with the elective system, which has been his eye-sore, but we do say that if he had done his duty in time, the scandals, which we deplore with him, would not have occurred. But while failing in his own duty he turns upon the poor Commissioners and condemns them wholesale as a set of incompetent talkative men. Far from getting thanks for serving the public with a devotion, which we do not hesitate to say is unsurpassed in any other part of India, they are held up to public execration. This is the reward of their public spirit, patriotism, devotion, and, as we believe in the case of some of the most hard-working Commissioners, the sacrifice of their health. It would be cowardly to surrender their sacred public trust for the sake of sneers and jeers, although coming from the highest quarter, otherwise we would have advised the Commissioners to beg of the Governor, who cannot appreciate their single-minded devotion and undeniable self-sacrifice, to release them at once from their disagreeable and dishonoring position.

LATEST NEWS AND NOTES.

HIS EXCELLENCY the Viceroy has received the following congratulatory telegram from Her Majesty the Queen:

I have received the news of the decisive victory of General Roberts and the splendid behaviour of my brave soldiers with pride and satisfaction, though I must ever deplore the unavoidable loss of life. Pray enquire after the wounded in my name. May we continue to receive good news."

WE THANK His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor for so promptly redressing the stamp grievance, which was caused by the recent circular of the Board of Revenue. The British Indian Association moved the Government on the subject, and the following reply was received by that body on Saturday last:

Financial Department.—Miscellaneous No. 5540.—Calcutta the 7th December 1878.—From the Officiating Secretary to the Government of Bengal.—To the Honorary Secretary to the British Indian Association.

Sir,—I am directed by the Lieutenant Governor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated 22nd ultimo, regarding a circular issued by the Board of Revenue on the subject of the stamp duty payable on Powers-of-Attorney executed by, or in favour of, more than one person, and to say that the circular in question will be withdrawn, and that the difficulties which have arisen in connection with the stamp duty on Powers of Attorney of the kind above referred

to will be settled in the new Stamp Act now under the consideration of the Government of India.

I have the honor to be,
SIR,
Your most obedient servant,
D. BARBOUR,
Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

We had appealed to the common sense Government of Sir Ashley Eden for the redress of this stamp grievance, and the reader will observe that we did not appeal in vain. The decision of Government will relieve the community of a serious clog to business.

WE UNDERSTAND that the Raja of Kuch Behar has asked the permission of His Honor the Lieutenant Governor to stay for a longer period in England than originally contemplated in order to enable him to matriculate, and to enter the Oxford University. The question is what has he been hitherto doing?—has he been prosecuting his studies or spending his time in fox-hunting? His Honor we hear has written to the Ranis to enquire whether they have objection to the extension of time solicited, and they have we are told strongly objected to it. They urge that it had been understood that the Raja should return in February next, and that the extension of time would be a breach of that understanding. Need we say that the Ranis apprehend the Anglicization of the Raja *a la* Prince Dhuleep Sing, and we hope that His Honor will take this point into consideration.

WE ARE sorry to learn that the state of Babu Grish Chunder Ghose's health prevents him from accepting the additional judgship in Behar, which the Government was pleased to confer upon him. Accordingly Moulavi Syud Muzzum Hossien has been honored with this appointment. We hear good accounts of this officer. He is intelligent and at the same time well read in law and amiable in disposition.

A LONDON friend in a private letter to us gives the following secret history of Lord Lawrence's Committee on the Affghan question :

You will have been informed by telegraph of the Memorial mentioned in the enclosed cuttings. By thus mixing up an Indian question with the constitutional rights and the material interests of the people of this country, the movement cannot fail to awaken among the English public greater interest in the welfare and safety of India. This movement is due entirely to Mr. F. W. Chesson aided by Mr. Fawcett. A private meeting was held at Mr Chesson's Office the day before yesterday, attended by a dozen persons including Mr. T. Hughes, Mr. Courtney, Mr. Edward Jenkins, Mr. John Holmes and myself, when the preliminaries were arranged and a deputation was sent to Lord Lawrence asking him to head the movement. Whatever be the immediate success of the movement, the results must be favourable to India by inducing many hitherto indifferent persons to study Indian questions.

This Committee will be a source of great strength to India. Can it not be made permanent?

IT HAS BEEN brought to our notice that a project has been submitted to the Commissioner of the Burdwan Division for opening a canal from Sankriel to Ampta, connecting the Hooghly and Damoodar and from Ampta to a spot near Gopigunge leading to Damoodar and Roopnarain. By the construction of this canal it is hoped that great facilities will be offered to trade. Such important marts as Ghattal, Jehanabad, Chunderconah and others will find a new outlet. A journey to Ghattal now takes more than 48 hours, which will be reduced to 24. The canal will also supply good drinking water to the people. It may also be used for purposes of irrigation. The Commissioner thinks well of the scheme and has referred it to the Irrigation Department for opinion.

WE ARE glad to learn that the Committee appointed by Government for re-distribution of boundaries of certain districts and sub-divisions, presided over by Mr. C. T. Buckland, have done justice to the people of two important sub-divisions, Jehanabad in the district of Burdwan, and Jumua-Kandi in the district of Moorshedabad. The Sub-Division of Jehanabad has been restored to the district of Hooghly as before, and that of Jumua-Kandi has been revived. With regard to the Sub-Division of Jehanabad there is one outpost, Chitrasanpore, which we are told is nearer to Amptah than Jehanabad, and therefore ought to be attached to the former. As it is about 15 miles from Jehanabad and about 5 miles from Amptah, it would be a great convenience to the people of the outpost if it were not detached from Amptah.

WE ARE grieved to state that the Nestor of the Bengal Pundits has passed away. Pundit Bharut Chunder Seromoni, for many years Professor of Smriti in the Calcutta Sanskrit College, died on Saturday last. He was a venerable and venerated gentleman. He was a profound Sanscrit scholar, and one of the highest authorities on Hindu law in this country. His *vyavsathas* were held in the greatest respect by all classes of Hindus; indeed, his opinion had the force of law. In appearance he looked a veritable Rishi; one could not see him without feeling an instinctive respect for him. Some of our European readers, who were present at the Native receptions of Their Royal Highnesses the Duke of Edinburgh and Prince of Wales, may recall to their minds the venerable Pundit, who headed the Hindu ceremony of welcome and blessing on those auspicious occasions. He was about seventy-six years of age, and has left a large circle of relatives, friends, and admirers to mourn his loss.

AFTER a service of nearly half a century Babu Ramnarain Das, Rai Bahadur, Teacher of Surgery Campbell Medical School, has retired from the public service. He is the best lithotomist in India. He has been succeeded by Assistant Surgeon Zuhoruddeen. The last-mentioned officer, we hear, is a third-grade Assistant Surgeon, and has been scarcely two years in the service, and yet he has been deemed entitled to promotion to the post of the veteran who has just retired. The teacherships in the Campbell Medical School are looked upon as prize appointments by the Uncovenanted Medical Service, and they ought to be conferred upon officers, who have distinguished themselves by their past services, and earned promotion to offices in or near the metropolis by long service at distant stations. In our opinion teachers in other medical schools deserve consideration, and we hear that several of them were candidates for this post. As the appointment of Assistant Surgeon Zuhurooddeen is only temporary we hope the superior claims of other officers will not be overlooked by Government in making a permanent arrangement.

WE HEAR that both the Governments of Bengal and India have sanctioned the new graded system for the subordinate educational service in this province. We do not know how the list of graded officers has been prepared as it has not yet been issued by the Director of Public Instruction. We give below some of the more important arrangements, which we hear will be carried, out immediately :

Babu Brahmamohan Mallik to be confirmed as an Assistant Inspector of Schools.

Babu Radhikaprasunno Mookerjee to be appointed as Assistant Inspector of Schools, Bhagalpur, salary Rs. 300 rising to Rs. 400.

Babu Bireswar Chakravarti to be appointed Assistant Inspector of Schools, Chota Nagpur, salary from Rs. 200 rising to Rs. 300.

Babu Kailash Chundra Sen, to be appointed Assistant Inspector of Schools, Chittagong, salary, Rs. 200 rising to Rs. 300.

Babu Bishnu Chundra to be appointed Head Master of the Hoogly Normal School.

Babu Hara Mohan Battacharjee to be promoted to the 1st Grade of Deputy Inspector of Schools.

Babu Bhaguvun Chundra to be promoted to the 1st Grade.

Babus Matilal and Srinath Dutt to be promoted to the 2nd Grade.

RAJA DEGUMBER MITTER'S fever theory has received another signal triumph. The Committee appointed to enquire into the sanitary condition of Dinagepore have come to the conclusion that while the unhealthiness of the place is due to some extent to other factors, such as the want of adequate and proper arrangements for conservancy and the disposal of night-soil, and the existence of well-privies and foul tanks, the chief cause of the unhealthiness is defective drainage. They state :

On the West side of Dinagepore flows the Poornabhaba river; on the East is a small stream called the Ghogra, which joins the Poornabhaba at the south-west corner of the municipality. During the rains the highest flood level of the Poornabhaba is considerably higher than the level of the Ghogra and of portions of the town. The flood water of the Ghogra is therefore headed up, and, with the back water of the Poornabhaba, floods the civil station, the town, and the low lands adjoining to a very considerable degree, the floods varying in extent and duration with the heaviness of the rainfall and the duration of a high water level in the Poornabhaba. The combined effect of the water of the Ghogra thus held back, which receives a considerable portion of the sewage of Dinagepore, and of the decomposed vegetation deposited by the Poornaphaba, is most injurious to health. These inundations are of annual occurrence, and have long been considered the chief cause of the extreme unhealthiness of the town.

The Committee accordingly recommend certain drainage works, the cost of which is to be thus apportioned :

	Rs.
Public subscriptions	5,000
Contribution by the municipality from current revenue ...	3,000
From proceeds of loan ...	10,000
Contribution by the Road Cess Committee	5,000
Government grant	10,000
Balance to be recovered from the zemindar	16,413
Total	49,413

Of the sum of Rs. 16,413 to be recovered from the zemindar, the Maharaja of Dinagepore, Rs. 10,000 represents the value of land, and the balance of Rs. 6413 will be his only cash outlay. We hope the works will be undertaken at once.

MR. C. U. AITCHISON, the Chief Commissioner of British Burma, has been in Calcutta for several days and leaves for Rangoon on the 12th instant. The object of his visit we learn has no connection with the course of events at Mandalay. In fact, the Chief Commissioner of British Burma has no political relations with Mandalay; those relations are regulated directly by the Foreign Office. Mr. Aitchison's visit is connected with the internal administration of his province. In the first place the provincial budget of British Burma has to be settled. In the next place there are several legislative measures in contemplation connected with the rural police and the administration of justice. In the third place some educational and other domestic questions require solution. It is always convenient to have questions of this kind settled by personal conference between the head of the local Government and the members of the Government of India. Such conference leads to so much economy of time and correspondence that the periodical visit of the Chief Commissioner to the capital is practically a great gain.

WE ACKNOWLEDGE with thanks the receipt of the *Indian Charivari's* Christmas Prize Annual for 1878. The budget of fun, wit, and humour is full. The illustrations are also copious. Mr. Rainey has contributed an interesting paper on Christmas in Calcutta in the olden time. We give the following account of the *Hookah* as a part of English entertainment in Calcutta in the olden days :

The *Hookah* used to be brought in with the dessert, and—Grand Pre says :—" For half an hour there is continued clamour, and nothing is distinctly heard but the cry of silence, till the noise subsides and the conversation assumes its usual tone. It is scarcely possible to see through the cloud of smoke which fills the apartment. The effect produced by these circumstances is whimsical enough to a stranger, and if he has not his *Hookah*, he will find himself in an awkward and unpleasant situation."

Ladies fair freely indulged in, what must be admitted to be, a luxurious mode of inhaling the fumes of rose-scented tobacco, and we are told by the author just quoted, that " the highest compliment they can pay a

man is to give him a preference by smoking his *Hookah*,' when, we are further informed, "it is a point of politeness to take off the monthpiece he is a using, and substitute a fresh one, which he presents to the lady with his *Hookah*, who soon returns it." Grand Pre then rather significantly adds :—

"This compliment is not always of trivial importance ; it sometimes signifies a great deal to a friend and *often still more to a husband.*

The writer adds : "We are responsible for the italics, and the words underlined show how the 'calumet of peace' was basely employed to disturb the harmony of conjugal life."

WAR TELEGRAMS.

Lahore 1st December.—General Robert's force reached Habikilla 28th, with two brigades infantry, four horse artillery guns on elephants and one mountain battery. Found enemy in Piwar and made reconnaissance with part of force disclosing enemy's position. Loss one man killed. Wounded Lieutenant Reid, one Native officer, eight men. Encamped at entrance pass 29th and intended advance following day.

2nd.—Major Cavagnari came down to Jamrud this morning from Shagai, with two mountain guns to assist Maliks of Kukikhels in punishing certain men of Karam said to be principally concerned in outrages on signalling parties and harassing convoys. Some of malcontents gave in at once others opened fire on Jirga Cavagnaris party was on heights above villages and shell set amongst malcontents dispersed them at once. Jirga then fired towers and houses of those opposed to them as a tribal punishment and then assembled and arranged to post strong parties on heights above Shadi Bagyar pass. combination of Tirah tribes, believed now broken up, only bands of maranders remain Jirga of Sangukhel Shinwaris reach Dhaka, will secure road from Landikhana to Dhaka and relieve military. reconnoiting party through Mohmand country has returned Lalpura Khan has behaved well some officers spent night in one of the Spilmam Mohmand villages. General tone above Dhaka much improved confidence being rapidly inspired there.

2nd.—Letter Commissioner Peshwar to Mustafi referred in Amirs letter in continuation of correspondence that had been going on between the British Official at Peshawar and the Kabul Officials regarding departure and passage of mission. Letters had been received from Kabul saying that the Amir could not attend to business and that matter of mission departure must be wholly deferred, pending Amirs pleasure. It was in reply to these distinct intimations of an intention to put off the business indifinitely that Commissioner of Peshwar was instructed to give notice that mission would start on the date fixed following is text of his letter dated 7th September 1878 after compliments I wrote this friendly letter to inform you that the 16th or 17th September has been fixed for the departure of a mission of high rank from the British Government to Kabul and that the mission will start whether Nawab Gholam Hasan shall or shall not by that time have had the honor of waiting on His Highness the Amir. The object for which the mission is deputed is friendly and the refusal of free passage to it or interruption or injury to its friendly progress will be regarded as an act of hostility. I am to explain that the mission will not in any case enter the capital of Kabul before expiry of the month of Ramzan in conclusion may you keep well.

3rd.—Latest news from Kandahar states that Sirdar Mir Afzal was making preparations for removing his family from Kandahar to Furah. Amir has directed further two lakhs to be collected from Kandahar revenues.

3rd.—Telegram from General Roberts dated first states that his force is encamped within two miles of Peiwar Kotal halting for that day to rest men and animals after forced march. Intended attack enemy's position on Peiwar on second.

3rd.—Latest reports on Monday from Ali Masjid state road perfectly open both above to Dhaka and below to Jamrood

3rd.—General Stewart and his headquarters were at Kirta in Bolan pass yesterday.

4th.—Report from Sir Sam Brown dated Dakka 2nd states all quiet there. communication with Ali Masjid all right. A Brigade with Cavalry and artillery had moved to Basauli beyond Khurd Khaibar to reconnoitre, to give confidence to people of the country and to collect supplies. The Abkana route was being explored and road improved. Health British troops excellent. Some fever among native troops. Surgeon General Ker Innes rode through Pass, Dhaka to Alimasjid 2nd Alimasjid to Jamrud. 3rd latter half without escort all quiet in Pass. No firing at Alimasjid on night of 2nd. General Maude whose division was brought up from Hasanabdal to Peshawar as Sir Sam Brownes division moved on has arrived at Peshwar, 3rd goes to Harasinghka Burg ; 4th report from Peshwar states that Malikdinkhel Suppah left last night for Tirah with avowed intention of bringing families down to Kajuri and reopening trade with Peshwar and other tribes expected to follow their example.

4th.—Report from Peshwar gives further detail causes of Abdulla Mir's defection from malcontent tribesmen. When Mir Akhor fled from Ali Masjid he dismissed Abdulla with large sum of money and instructions to do all he could to raise disturbances in Pass and to interrupt our communications. Abdulla has however sent word to Kabul that unless Amir could immediately send down troops and further supply of money he could do nothing as his friends among Afridis were disheartened and returning home.

4th.—Nomiual roll killed and wounded, Ali Masjid operations. Killed in horse artillery gunner Corman 51st foot private Nelson, 14th Sikhs Havildars Boorh Singh. Dhurrum Singh, Naik Churt Singh, Sepoys Kallah Singh, Jagat Singh, Bhagwan Singh, Wazir Singh, Gurmukh Singh, 27th Punjab Native Infantry, Major Birch, Lieutenant FitzGerald, Sepoys Nuthoo, Jawahir Singh, Buddhaw Singh, Bhisti Gungoo, wounded, in horse Artillery, Trumpeter Hill, gunners Cooper, Lindsey, Marshall, Fl-9 Artillery, gunners Allen, Akers, Day, Sutton, Sergeant Blackwell, 51st Private Talbot, 14th Sikh, Captain Maclean, Havildars Preem Singh, Man Singh, Suppah Singh, Sepoys Utter Singh, Kurrum Singh, Soojan Singh, Tilloke Singh, Mull Singh, Utter Singh, Gohur Singh, Punjab Singh, Jumeshu Singh, Loobha Singh.

5th.—Following telegram has been received from General Roberts through Thull 5th December dated Piewar Tuesday 3rd December and the turning movement by Spingawal pass during night 1st instant most successful Road extremely difficult and distance longer than was expected. We reached enemy's position just at daybreak and took them completely by surprise 72nd Highlanders and 5th Ghoorkhas drove them successively from their several positions each regiment rising with the other. The turning party then tried to reach the Peiwer Khotal but owing to difficulties of ground and the densely wooded hilltops the assault on the Khotal could not be delivered from this side. I therefore decided to withdraw the troops from this line and to place the column threatening the enemy's rear and to attack the Khotal this morning. This movement aided by the efficient working of the 8th foot and 5th Punjab infantry from the direction of our Camp under General Caffe had the desired effect of drawing the enemy from the Khotal which our troops occupied about 4 p. m. to-day. The Enemy had been reinforced by four regiments of infantry from Khushi the previous evening and made a very obstinate resistance the artillery especially being well served. The defeat was complete and the Enemy are reported to have lost heavily. We have fifteen guns in possession and a large amount of ammunition and two or three more guns have been abandoned by Enemy on hill side which will be secured. Our loss considering the nature of the country and the number opposed to us was moderate. Two officers captain Kelso Royal artillery and Major Anderson 23rd Pioneers killed. General Caffe and Lieutenant Munro 72nd Highlanders wounded neither very severely. Number of soldiers killed and wounded about fifty. troops had to undergo great exertion and exposure very trying at this season all behaved as soldiers should and are in excellent spirits. Wounded are being sent into Kuram. I hope to move on towards the Shutergardan on the 5th instant.

5th.—Telegram received from General Biddulph dated fourth states that he has penetrated broken country North East of Quetta by Kakurmull defile for many miles road and country though complicated by low hills as far as Kakur Village of Ahmadan is reported easy around head waters of Kakur and Burkhal a plain 6 or 7 miles wide all quiet and friendly country easily traversed by troops and can readily opened up by roads.

5th.—Telegram from Sir Sam Browne dated fifth states satisfactory reports have been received from General Macphersons brigade at Basauli, reconnoissance had been made as far as Peshbolak. No disturbances of any kind in Pass during last two days according to latest reports Amir was collecting levies at and near Kabul but has no troops between Kabul and Dhaka and; indicates, no intention for sending any to Jeelallabad.

6.—Telegram from General Roberts dated 4th December for Peiwar states number of guns captured eighteen also large stores of amminition and supplies. Reconnoitred as far as Alikhel that day. Troops employed meanwhile in improving road over Peiwar which was very bad.

6th.—Almost all the guns recently captured from Afghans are rifled guns of Brass iron or steel throwing shells of native manufacture modelled after those of the mountain batteries presented to Amir by British Government some years ago and firing with great precision to 2500 yards.

6th.—It is reported from Dhaka that Amir is removing his family from Kabul to Turkistan. Brigade at Baswal all well-Khaibar quite quiet. General Maude at Jamrud. Amir is reported to have sent a few troops to Tazin about fifteen miles outside Kabul. Probably to quiet minds of Kabulis,.

7th.—Telegram from General Sir Sam Browne reports all quiet and satisfactory there. Supplies coming in very freely at the front.

7th.—Telegram received from general Biddulph dated Camp Haikvisai fourth December and telegraphed seventh December states that he has devoted several days to reconnoitring Pishin border from Kushlab East, North East and North of Haikuisai reached Kafila road through defile from Kakur Lam Valley towards Smalam and Tal country. Gradients and road easy road from Quetta to Ozhob frontier and Via Sarkhul Valley from Quetta to Badshora and then Pishin. There continuous plains render Pishin country easily traversed and held advanced along Ghazni road as Bar as Toya. Kandahar road branches off two miles beyond turning Kojak grange, said to be open country to Kandahar. I now proceed to reconnoitre country and routes to South and South West of Pishin.

8th.—Telegram from General Roberts state that he is flutting part of his force on Peiwar.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIPTIONS	Rs	As.	P.
Khamargachi Des Hitoishini Sabha	4	0	0
H. A. D. Phillips Esq., C. S. Gooty, Bellary	13	4	0
B. Kristiengar Esq., Chinaghur	20	0	0
Secretary Poondla Reading Club	13	4	0
Moulvi Abdool Bari, Ampta	5	0	0
Baboo Troyluekonath Dhur, Goalpara	5	0	0
,, Dwarkanath Sircar, Bakshagur	6	10	0
,, Ramgopal Moonshee, Ranaghat	10	0	0
,, Pearymohun, Banerjee Darbhanga	20	0	0
,, Ashootosh Sircar, Gya	10	0	0
,, Amulyaretton Mookerjee, Durbhanga	1	0	0
,, Rajchunder Roy, Mymensing	13	2	0
,, Debendranath Dutt, Divapore	6	10	0
,, Chundechurn Mittra, Indore	13	4	0
,, Kallycadas Dutt Cooch, Behar	27	0	0
,, Menwar Das, Begooserai	5	0	0
,, Annundchunder Biswas, Chuprah	10	0	0
,, Suttokrishna Sen, Kurseong	5	0	0
,, Ramsbehary Bose, Ranchee	13	4	0
,, Piyarimohun Guha, Chittagong	6	8	0
,, Beharylal Banerjee, Koosta	4	0	0

Government Notifications

Calcutta Gazette,—*December 4*, 1878.

GENERAL Mr. Arthur Dingwall, who has recently been appointed to be a member of the Bengal Civil Service is appointed to be an Assistant Magistrate and Collector in the Burdwan Division, and is posted to the Sudder Station of the Burdwan district.

Mr. Duncan James Macpherson, M.A., who has recently been appointed to be a Member of the Bengal Civil Service is appointed to be an Assistant Magistrate and Collector in the Dacca Division and is posted to Dacca.

Mr. W. R. Ricketts, Officiating Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Julpigooree, is allowed leave from the 30th ultimo to the 22nd instant, inclusive, under Section 12-2, Supplement F to the Civil Leave Code.

Moulvi Abdool Wahab, Officiating Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Chittagong, is allowed leave for three months under Section 3, Supplement F to the Civil Leave Code with effect from the date on which he availed himself of it.

Mr J. G. Ritchie, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, Patna, is allowed leave for three months under the rules in Chapter VII of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 23rd instant.

Baboo Doorganund Dass, temporary Sub-Deputy Collector Noakholly, is allowed leave for three months under Section 9, Supplement F. to the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 1st proximo or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

Mr. H. W. Alexander, who reported his return from furlough on the 23rd instant is allowed subsidiary leave for fourteen days from that date to enable him to join his appointment as Opium Agent of Behar.

Mr. C. H. Vowell, Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, is posted to Mozufferpore, on being relieved of his appointment as Officiating Magistrate and Collector, Raj shahye.

Mr. F. W. R. Cowley, Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, is posted to the district of Purneah, with effect from the date on which he was relieved of his appointment as Officiating District and Sessions Judge of Bhagulpore,

Mr. J. Anderson, who reported his return from furlough on the 20th instant, is allowed subsidiary leave for fifteen days from that date, to enable him to join his appointment as Magistrate and Collector of Furreedpore.

Baboo Kasi Kinkur Sen, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Pubna, on leave, is transferred to Bhagulpore.

Baboo Radha Madhab Bose, Officiating Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Manbhoom, is allowed leave for one month under Section 12-2, Supplement F to the Civil Leave Code.

Mr. W. Fiddian, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, who has returned from furlough, is posted to Bogra.

Mr. C. R. Marriott, Assistant Magistrate and Collector in charge of the Seetamurhee Division of the Mozufferpore district, is allowed leave for three months under the rules in Chapter VII of the Civil Leave Code.

In supersession of the orders of the 17th May 1878, Major T. H. Lewis, Deputy Commissioner, Darjeeling, is allowed furlough from the 24th November 1877 to the 2nd February 1878, under Rule XI of the Military Furlough Rules of 1868

Mr. J. Whitmore, Assistant Magistrate and Collector Balasore, is vested with the powers of a Deputy Collector under Section 185 of Act X of 1859.

Mr. A. C. Mangles reported his departure from India on furlough on the 25th ultimo.

Mr. H. J. S. Cotton, Officiating Magistrate and Collector Chittagong, is allowed furlough for two days, under Section 12 of the Civil Leave Code, in extension of that granted to him under orders of the 3rd July 1877.

Mr. H. B. Talbot, Officiating Assistant Superintendent of Survey, in charge of the Cuttack District Cadastral Survey, is vested with the powers of a Deputy Collector under Act V (B.C.) of 1875.

Mr A. W. Scanlan, Officiating Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Rajmehal, Sonthal Pergunnahs, is allowed leave for three months, under Section 12-2, Supplement F to the Civil Leave Code.

Mr. C. Owen, Temporary Sub-Deputy Collector, Serampore, Hooghly, is allowed leave for 15 days under the Rules in Chapter VIII of the Civil Leave Code.

POLICE.—The services of Mr. L. E Fabre Tonnerre, Assistant Superintendent of Police, are placed at the disposal of the Government of India in the Home Department.

Mr. M. F. Beamish, Assistant Superintendent of Police who was, under orders of the 26th instant, posted to Serajgunge in Pubna is appointed temporarily to have charge of the District Police of Tipperah, until relieved by Mr. G. H. French.

Mr. H. V. H. Roberts, Assistant Superintendent of Police, was in charge of the Office of District Superintendent of Police, Lohardugga, from the forenoon of the 25th March to the afternoon of the 3rd May last.

Mr. C. Winile, Officiating Assistant Superintendent of Police, is posted to Dinagepore.

Mr. G. H. Havelock Officiating Assistant Superintendent of Police, Darjeeling, is transferred to Manbhoom.

Mr. W. D. Pratt, District Superintendent of Police is attached temporarily to the office of the Inspector-General of Police, on special duty with effect from the date on which he was relieved of his duties as Officiating Personal Assistant to the Inspector-General of Police.

Advertisements.

CROWN 8vo. PAPER BOARDS, 1 RE.

KUSUMA-MALA

(*Poems from 'Bangadarsana' &c.*)

BY

GOPAL KRISHNA GHOSH

Calcutta : Canning Library, Sanskrit Press Depository,—Puttuldanga ; New Bengal Press—Shampooker Street, Hooghly : Baboo Ramgopal ghosh,—Balo gong.

NORTHERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

Opening of Nowabganj Station.

On and from 1st January 1879 Halullia trial Station will be permanently closed and Nowabganj Station between Chaitangram and Jaipur opened for both goods and Coaching traffic.

By Order,
G. M. DRURY,
Traffic Superintendent.

Traffic Supdt.'s Office,
Saidpur, 30th November 1878.

IMPORTANT.

Best Pure Coke,
Best Burnt Coal,
Can be had from the 6th December, Apply to—
W. L. ATKINSON & Co.
2nd December 1878. 5 Old Court House Street.

Notice.

From the 16th December the Government Steamer "Midnapore" will ply between Calcutta and Dainan on the Midnapore Canal.

She will leave Armenian Ghat at 9 A. M., every Monday, Wednesday and Friday and Dainan at 9 A. M. every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.

Fares from Calcutta to Dainan.

1st Class passenger including two servants and four maunds of luggage Rs. 6. Children under 12 half price.

2nd Class Rs. 3 including 1 servant and 2 maunds luggage.

Intermediate or foredeck including ½ maund luggage Re. 1.

3rd, Class (after deck) only bundle allowed annas 8.

Fares to intermediate stations can be ascertained on board. A Khansamah with cooking pots, crockery, &ca., will be kept on board who will mess 1st class passenger at his own rates not exceeding Re. 1 a meal. Passengers bringing their own supplies with them must still pay the Khansamah the above rate. Cargo will be carried at two annas per maund from Calcutta to Dainan, any parcel less than one maund being charged as one maund.

The rates to the intermediate stations can be ascertained on board.

The rates for both passengers and goods are the same from Dainan to Calcutta as from Calcutta to Dainan.

There is accommodation on board for—
4—1st Class passengers.
12—2nd „ „
12—Intermediate passengers.
40—Third Class „

The Government do not hold themselves responsible for delay, detention or unforeseen accidents, but every effort will be made to insure safety and to keep good time.

D. B. HORN,
Assistant Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal in the P. W. Dept. Irrigation Branch.

A Special General Meeting of the Commissioners for the Town of Calcutta will be held at the Town Hall on Monday, the 9th December 1878, at 3 P. M., to consider—

1st.—The Report of the Special Committee appointed to enquire into the working of the Collectors Department.

2nd—The arrangements to be made for the collection of the Municipal rates, taxes and dues, and the terms which it is proposed to impose upon the person who may be appointed to the office of Collector.

3rd.—The proceedings of the Town Council will also be submitted for consideration

ROBERT TURNBULL,
Secretary to the Corporation.

BEST PURE DRY COKE not mixed with burnt coal, not damped with water—per maund 8 as. Taking 20 maunds, cart and cooly hire 2,3 and 4 pice per maund extra, according to distance and delivered at purchasers houses.

W. L. ATKINSON & Co.
5 Old Court House Street.

WANTED.

A good Morse signaller for the Northern Bengal State Railway on a salary of Rs. 60 per month, and several others on salaries varying from 25 to 40 rupees.

Apply to undersigned with copies of testimonials.

G. M. DRURY,
Traffic Superintendent.

Traffic Supdt.'s Office, Saidpore,
17th Nov. 1878, *N. S. Railway.*

VACCINATION.

As the weather is now very favourable for Vaccination, those who are unprotected are invited to make arrangements for their Vaccination.

There are not many cases of small-pox in Calcutta at present.

Applications should be addressed by those residing North of Bowbazaar Road to Babu Ram Chunder Mitter, L. M. S. Assistant Surgeon, Superintendent of Vaccination, 68, Manicktulla Street, Simlah, by those residing South of Bowbazaar Road, to Baboo Ashootosh Gupta, G.M.C.B. Assistant-Surgeon, Superintendent of Vaccination, 10, Puddopookur Road, Bhowanipur.

T. EDMONDSTON CHARLES, M.D.,
Supdt.-Genl. of Vaccination.

JUST PUBLISHED

DAYA CROMA SUNGRAHA of Sri Krishna Turkalankar one of the greatest authorities in Hindu Law, Bengal School, translated by P. M. Wynch. Esq. 2nd edition with Rulings of the High Courts of different Presidencies and Privy Council, together with Sanscrit Text, arranged corresponding with its translation by Girish Chunder Tarkalankar, price Rs. 4.

KRIPA NATH GHOSE
Pleaders Chamber High Court, Calcutta.

NORTHERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY.

Special reduced rates for Gunnies.

On and from 1st December next Gunnies in consignments of 200 maunds and upwards will be carried over the Northern Bengal State and Eastern Bengal Railways at ½ a pie per maund per mile with the addition of one anna six pie per maund as Ferry charge.

By Order,
G. M. DRURY,
Traffic Supdt.

Traffic Supdt.'s Office
Saidpore, 27th November 1878.

HOOGHLY & HOWRAH DISTRICT WORKS.

Notice is hereby given tenders for all works including earthwork, masonry, stone and brick metalling &ca. are hereby called for. The tenders will embrace all works in each Sub-Division under the Hooghly and Howrah Road Cess Committee, and the approximate value of the work to be undertaken in each Sub-Division is as under :—

Panduah	Rs.	11,145
Hooghly.....	„	18,460
Serampore	„	11,510
Howrah	„	35,130

All information with regard to rates &ca., can be obtained from the District Engineer's Office Hooghly. All tenders to be submitted with earnest money as per general rules before noon of the 10th December next, the earnest money being of course returned in the event of the tender not being accepted.

Neither the lowest nor any tender will necessarily be accepted.

All certificates must accompany the tenders which must be sealed and addressed with the words "Tender for Sub-Division" on the cover to the District Engineer,—Hooghly.

NORTHERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

ALTERATION OF TRAINS.

On and from 1st January 1879 and until further notice trains will run as under on the Northern Bengal State Railway.

UP TRAINS.

Mail Dep. Sara Ghat.....	7-30 P. M.
Arr. Siliguri	9-18 A. M.
Mixed Dep. Sara Ghat	6-50 „
Arr. Julpaiguri	10-27 P. M.

Where it will terminate.

DOWN TRAINS.

Mail Dep. Siliguri	8- 0 P. M.
Arr. Sara Ghat	9-15 A. M.
Mixed Dep. Jalpaiguri...	3-40 P.M. its starting station.
Arr. Sara Ghat	7-30 P. M.

The up mail runs in connection with the Eastern Bengal Railway train leaving Calcutta 1 P. M., and the Down mail with the Eastern Bengal Railway train arriving at Calcutta 4 P. M.

The up mixed train runs in connection with the Eastern Bengal Railway train leaving Calcutta at 9-30 A. M., and the Down mixed train with the Eastern Bengal Railway train arriving at Calcutta 6 A. M.

By Order,
G. M. DRURY.
Traffic Superintendent.

Traffic Superintendent's Office
Saidpore, 1st December 1878.

THE ORIGINAL HARDWARE ESTABLISHMENT OF INDIA.

T. E. THOMSON & CO.

9, ESPLANADE ROW, CALCUTTA.

SOLE AGENTS FOR

Messrs. CHUBB AND SONS'

LOCKS.
LATCHES.
CASH BOXES.
PAPER BOXES.
WRITING BOXES.
DEED BOXES.
WRITING DESKS.
DESPATCH BOXES.
LETTER BAGS.
TRAVELLING BAGS.
PATENT WROUGHT-IRON SAFES.
PATENT WROUGHT-IRON CHESTS.
STRONG WROUGHT-IRON PLATE SAFES.
PATENT STRONG WROUGHT-IRON DOORS FOR STRONG ROOMS.

ILLUSTRATED PRICED CATALOGUES FORWARDED FREE TO ANY PART OF INDIA ON APPLICATION.

Manufacturers of and Agents for Sale of Jeben's Patent Swift and Sure Transplanting Tools.

By appointment,
To His Highness the MAHARAJAH DHEERAJ OF BURDWAN.

C. K. SEN & CO.

KOBIRAJ DRUGGISTS AND CHEMISTS,
Calcutta,
AYUR VEDA MEDICAL HALL
No. 146, *Lower Chitpore Road.*
C. K. SEN & CO'S
Dantashodhana Churna or celebrated Dentifrice.

The regular use of this powder is sure to cure all diseases of the gums, cures ulceration, prevents bleeding, sweetens the breath, perfectly cleanses the teeth of tartar and all other noxious matters and renders them pearl white.

Price per Box 8 *Annas. Postage &c.,* 8 *Annas*
4 Boxes can be sent by the above postage.

C. K. SEN. & Co.'s
CURE FOR HYDROCELE

If the disease be of one years standing, the use of one box only of this medicine is sure to cure. If it be of long standing, the regular use of the medicines for a longer period will cure 90 cases out of 100, and it is warranted to remove all complications such as fever, debility &c. however long they may have existed. It also restores the virile powers which have been lost on account of the malady.

Price per box Rs. 2, postage & 8 annas.
4 Boxes can be sent by the above postage.

C. K. SEN. & CO.'S
Kuntalabrishya or World-famed Hair Restorer.

The regular use of this invaluable oil most certainly cures baldness and prevents the hair from falling off or turning prematurely grey. It cures diseases of the head and brain and strengthens weak and failing eyesight. It possesses a very sweet odour.

Price per Bottle Re. 1. *Postage &c.,* 10 *As.*
2 Bottles can be sent by the above postage.

C. K. SEN & CO.'S
Superior & Genuine Makaradhwaja.

This is one of the most potent medicines of the Hindu Pharmacopœa, never fails to produce the most satisfactory results in cases of debility from whatever cause arising seminal, constitutional or otherwise. It acts like a charm in typhus or typhoid fevers, chronic diarrhœa, habitual, constipation, gleat, gonorrhœa, spermatorrhœa, female complaints after delivery, weakness of the brain from excessive mental labor, and in all complaints to which the persons of sedentary habits are especially subject.

Price 7 grains per Rupee or Rs. 24 per Tolah.
Postage 4 As.

All the above preparations are perfectly innocuous and may be taken by persons of all sexes and ages with perfect safety.

BINOD LAL SEN, KOBIRAJ,
Manager

Digitized with financial assistance from the National Archives of India on 07 August, 2017

BY APPOINTMENT

To His Excellency the Right Hon'ble

LORD LYTTON, G.M.S.I.

VICEROY AND GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA,

&c., &c., &c.,

BATHGATE & CO.,

PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS.

CALCUTTA.

BATHGATE & Co'.s

Per-Chlorodyne,

(Of known Composition).

The component parts of which have been tasted and approved of by the Medical Profession. It is now recognised in all parts of India as the most effective Medical Agent in the early stages of Cholera, Diarrhœa and Dysentery. From the mass of certificates to the value of this remedy, we select one placed at our disposal by an officer in Her Majesty's service.

"Gentlemen,—During a residence of two years in the Peshawar Valley, I found the Per-Chlorodyne of much service in the earlier stages of the fever peculiar to that district. It induced a refreshing sleep, allayed excitement, and cleared the way for the use of Quinine. It is also very useful in cases of Hill Diarrhœa, nor should any traveller in the Himalayas be without a constant supply for his own use, and that of his servants."

Sold in Stoppered Bottles,	½	oz.,	Rs.	1-4.
" " " "	1	"	"	2-0.
" " " "	2	"	"	3-8.

BATHGATE & Co.'s

Cholera Elixir.

This important remedy combines in a concentrated form the Medicinal Agents which have proved most efficacious in arresting the rapid progress of this fatal malady, and combating it when developed. Containing no stupifying agents, it may be safely administered by the most inexperienced, by following the directions which accompany each bottle.

Price, Rs. 3-8 and 6 per bottle.

Dietetic Bael.

An agreeable and nutritive diet, particularly recommended in Derangement of the Digestive Organs, Irregularity of the Bowels Diarrhæa, and Dysentery. ½lb. Bottles 1-8, 1 lb. Bottles 2-8, 2 lb Bottles 5.

BRANCH, 51 PARK STREET.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED 1809.

President.

HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF ROXBURGHE, K.T.

Vice-Presidents.

HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF SUTHERLAND, K.G.

HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF ABERCORN, K.G.

General Court of Directors.

Right Hon'ble Lord Lawrence, G.C.B., G.C.S.I., & P.C., Chairman.

Report by the Directors

PRESENTED TO THE

Sixty-eighth Annual General Meeting of the Company,

Held at Edinburgh on Friday, 5th April 1878.

The Directors submit the following Report on the business done by the Company during the year which closed on the 31st December last :—

Life Business.

During the year 1877 there have been issued 1026 Policies, assuring £1,003.580, the new Premiums on which amount to £32,049 : 10 : 5.

The Claims which occurred during the year, including 10 Endowments, were 280 in number, arising under 341 Policies, and the sums which became payable on account of these amount with Bonus additions, to the sum of £299,863 : 10 : 6.

As will be seen from the State of Affairs annexed, the Life Assurance Fund now amounts to £2,711,876:11:7, being £105,446 : 17 : 10 above what it was on 31st December 1876. The whole of this fund is separately invested, and, by Act of Parliament, set aside to meet the claims under that Department of the Company's business.

After paying the Dividend, the Reserve Fund will amount to £794,576: 19 : 11, and the Premium Reserve to £302,671, 8s. 5d., together amounting to £1,017,248 : 8 : 4. At 31st December 1876 these Funds amounted to £1,082,768 : 11 : 10, showing an increase this year of £14,479 : 16 : 6.

INDIAN BRANCH.

CHIEF OFFICE FOR INDIA.

1, HASTING STREET, CALCUTTA.

General Agents : ROBERTS, MORGAN & CO.,

No. 1, Hastings Street, Calcutta.

Notice.

AFGHAN EXPEDITION.

An extra rate of 3 guineas will be charged to Officers proceeding on active service into Afghanisthan.

No More Pains!!

THE

INFALLIBLE PAIN-CURER.

Warranted to cure pains of every description arising from whatever cause, on any part of the human frame. A certain cure for Pains in the Back, Lumbago, Pains in the Chest, Sore Throats, Coughs, Colds, Tightness of the Chest, Headache, Neuralgia, Colics, Rheumatism, Paralysis, Pains in the Groins, Contracted Joints, Gout, Swellings, Old Sores, Piles, Ringworm, Pimples, Freckles, or spots on the face, and Eruptions on the Skin.

Pains of every description have been cured by the outward application only of this medicine, when all the skill of the medical art has been tried without effect.

Per bottle Re. 1 ; Large size Rs. 2. packing & postage As. 8,

DARLINGTON & CO.

49, Dhurrumtollah-Street, Calcutta.

☞ Call for DARLINGTON'S PAIN-CURER. Thousands of Testimonials of the marvellous cures by this remedy.

The following is from an influential zemindar, the Vice-Chairman of the Municipality of Burisaul, and one who writes after taking from us 9 bottles of the Infallible Pain-Curer.

MESSRS. DARLINGTON & Co., 49 Dhurrumtollah St. Calcutta.

Dear Sirs.—Please send me two bottles more (large size) of your Infallible Pain-Curer. I am happy to observe that I have witnessed beneficial results from its application. Some of my friends used it, and I also gave to some of my servants. I was pleasingly surprised to see that in every instance it kept true to its name. Yours faithfully.—EDWARD BROWN.

DARLINGTON'S SPLEEN MIXTURE.

Has invariably proved successful in curing enlargement of the Spleen of several years standing. It has always effected a cure when other medicines have signally failed, Re. 1 Post. As. 14.

DARLINGTON & CO.,

49, Dhurrumtollah Street, Calcutta.

SPECIMEN COPIES OF THE CALCUTTA MAGAZINE May be had by remitting 32 half anna postage stamps to the Manager CALCUTTA MAGAZINE, 49, Dhurrimtollah Street Calcutta.

New Civil Procedure Code.

Per Copy Rs. 5, Postage & Packing Re. 1.

MURRAY & CO.,

49, Dhurrumtollah Street, Calcutta.

জান ডিকিন্সন কোং।

ছাপার কাগজ প্রস্তুতকারক।

লণ্ডন নগরীস্থ, ওল্‌ডরেলী নামক পল্লির ৬৫নং ভবন সিংহ চিহ্নিত ছাপাইবার প্রসিদ্ধ বিলিতি কাগজ ষ্টেসনরস হাল নামক বিলাতস্থ সরকারি আপিসে রেজষ্টরি করা হইয়াছে।

নিম্নলিখিত রকমের কাগজ প্রাপ্তব্য।

চর্ম্মরঙ্গের টিকিটওয়ালা	সর্ব্বোৎকৃষ্ট
লাল টিকিটওয়ালা	অনেক উৎকৃষ্ট
কৃষ্ণবর্ণ টিকিটওয়ালা	নুতন প্রকার
নীল টিকিটওয়ালা	কতক নরম
সবুজ টিকিটওয়ালা	লিখিবার ফুলস্ক্যাপ

TO LET.

Premises No. 25, Kristodas Pal's Lane.

Apply to *Printer.*

JUST ARRIVED.

HOMŒOPATHIC—BOOKS!

☞ BOOKS!! BOOKS!!!

A large supply of Books both from England and America, per "S. S. *Peshwar*" and "S. S. *Explorer.*"

To be had at DATTA'S Laboratory. **HOMŒOPATHIC**

No. 312, Chitpore Road ; Battalah, Calcutta,

☞ *Illustrated Price list free on application ; postage ½ anna.*

Terms Easy. Cash.

B. K. DATTA,—Homœo. Practitioner.

WANTED

A Professor of Chemistry to teach the F. A. classes at the Cathedral Mission College, Calcutta. Salary Rs. 25 per month for not more than six hours a week. Apply to the Principal.

Rev. Dr. A. F. R Hœrnle.

HAMILTON & CO.,

JEWELLERS AND SILVERSMITHS, CALCUTTA.

Beg to draw the attention of the various Educational Departments of Government, and of all Donors of Prizes to **Colleges and Schools**, to their large and varied stock of

SILVER MEDALS.

Suitable for presentation to Students and successful Prize-winners.

We would mention that the Designs & ornamentation in these Medals are not engraved, but are raised in high relief, which produces a much handsomer effect.

The prices quoted are for Medals and cases only. Any engraving or inscription which may be ordered to be cut upon them will be subject to a further charge, varying according to the cost of production.

The "Star and Crown" Medal Rs. 16

Back left quite plain for engraving.

The "Temple of Fame" Medal, 1¾ inches Rs. 22
The "Triumph of Industry" Medal, 1½ " " 16
The "Laurel Wreath" Medal, 1¼ " " 14
Plain Silver Medals, 1¼ inches diameter Rs. 11 in case.
" " " 1½ " " 15 "
Silver Medals with wreath on each side, 1¾ inches diameter Rs. 20

Each complete in morocco case.

Gold Medals we make to order, at prices ranging from Rs. 50 to 200.

HAMILTON & Co.

WATCH AND CLOCK MAKERS,

Calcutta.

SPECIFIC FOR DYSMENORRHŒA

OR

PAINFUL MENSTRUATION (বাদক বেদনা)

A single administration during menses generally cures the disease and brings on conception."

For particulars apply to Dr. Bhoobun Mohun Sircar, No. 77, Mooktaram Baboo's Street, Chore Bagan, Calcutta.—**Price Rs. 3-8,**

Sole Agents. B. M. SIRCAR. & Co.

JUST PUBLISHED

"HIGH EDUCATION IN INDIA"

AN

Essay read at the Bethune Society on the 25th April last, with important additions

BY

CHUNDER NATH BOSE, M.A.

To be had at the Canning Library, 55, College Street, Calcutta.—Price 8 annas ; postage 1 anna.

FOR SALE

Lokenathpore, Nuddea ; A large two-storied house in a well wooded compound of about 75 beegahs more or less. The house contains dining room, drawing-room, Billiard room, 6 bed rooms, 4 dressing rooms, and six bath rooms. There are out buildings, cook room, bake house, stable, servants' houses &c., and a large vegetable garden. Ground rent only 135 Rs. per annum—The place is situated one mile from Joyrampore Station and Post Office on the Eastern Bengal Railway and 76 miles from Calcutta. Apply to Messrs Colvin Cowie & Co., where a photograph of the house may be seen, or to Messrs Roberts Morgan & Co., who have an abstract of the title.

THE HINDOO PATRIOT.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

All Subscriptions payable in advance, and none for less than one month.

IN TOWN.	Rs.	As.
Per Month	1	2
" Annum	11	8
" Single Copy	0	8
IN MOFUSSIL.		
In Advance per Annum	13	4
Arrear Do.	15	8
RATES OF ADVERTISEMENT.	Rs.	As.
Per line	0	4

Printed and published by WOOMESH CHUNDER NUNDI *at the* HINDOO PATRIOT PRESS, No 108, BARANUSY GHOSE'S STREET, CALCUTTA.